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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

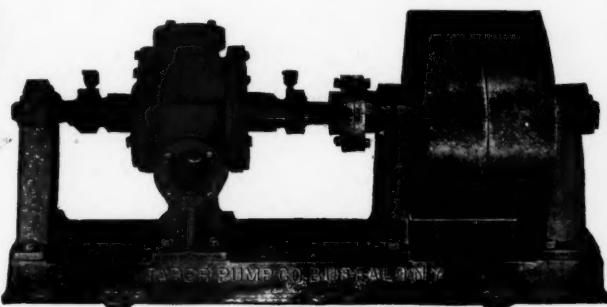
AUGUST 4, 1917

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Vol. 57

New York and Chicago, August 4, 1917

No. 5.

Congress Committees Agree on Food Control

The Senate and House Conference committees at Washington reached an agreement on the Food Control bill on Wednesday, and the amended and revised measure was reported back to the two houses on Thursday. It was expected that it would be adopted substantially as reported and go to the President for his signature at once. The food administration is to be single-headed, meaning Herbert Hoover, and the provision for a joint committee of Congress on conduct of the war is stricken out in response to the President's insistence. The liquor regulation clause was amplified.

By some it was prophesied that it will require some time to get both houses to adopt the conference report, inasmuch as it is liable to provoke extended debate in both chambers. The Republicans of the House promise to make some trouble because no opportunity was provided for a separate vote on the joint committee amendment. A number of the members of the Senate will cause trouble, it is believed, because the three-man commission was eliminated.

The final text of the bill includes many changes. The House conferees receded from its objections to the amendment to the first section of the bill, wherein the control was considerably broadened so as to include other articles than food.

Scope of the Bill Broadened.

As now drafted the section will read: "That, by reason of existence of a state of war, it is essential to the national security and defense, for the successful prosecution of the war and for the support and maintenance of the army and navy, to assure an adequate supply and equitable distribution, and to facilitate the movement of foods, feeds, and fuel, including fuel oil and natural gas, and fertilizer and fertilizer materials, tools, utensils, implements, machinery, and equipment required for the actual production of foods, feeds and fuel, hereafter in this act called necessities; to prevent, locally or generally, scarcity, monopolization, hoarding, injurious speculation, manipulations and private controls, affecting such supply, distribution and movements, and to establish and maintain governmental control of such necessities during the war. For such purposes the instrumentalities, means, methods, powers, authorities, duties, obligations and prohibitions here-

inafter set forth are created, established, conferred and prescribed."

The conferees agreed to reinsert the House provision for the licensing of dealers engaged in the "importation, manufacture, storage, mining or distribution of any necessities," the effect of which would be to place these dealers directly under the control of the food administrators. The process of exportation was eliminated from this section inasmuch as the power to restrict and control exports was included in another act of Congress. This section confers upon the President the authority to stop any "unjust, unreasonable, discriminatory and unfair storage charge, commission, profit or practice."

The conferees also agreed to restore the House provisions carried in the original section 9, which would impose penalties upon any person who "conspires," combines, agrees or arranges with any other person" to limit supply or distribution of any necessity. The Senate amendment, practically, on the requisitioning by the government of necessities was retained.

The House conferees receded from their objections to the Senate amendment proposing to fix the minimum price of wheat at \$2 per bushel. This superseded the House provision for the fixing of minimum and maximum prices on necessities. The Senate section was entirely rewritten without altering its intent.

FEDERAL FOOD INVESTIGATIONS.

That the government intends to investigate conditions in other food lines, as well as in the meat industry, is again made plain. The Federal Trade Commission investigation of the packing houses now in progress at Chicago is but one item in this research programme for the general purpose of analyzing food marketing conditions.

Informal plans for the nation-wide food investigation directed recently by the President, were mapped out this week in the offices of the Federal Trade Commission at conferences attended by Department of Agriculture and Food Administration officials. Closest co-operation among the three government branches, and the cutting of "red tape" as far as is practicable, was strongly emphasized. The probe is to start at the farm and to reach to the

As far as possible, investigators representing the three branches of government will work together. To make the co-operation actual and thereby prevent duplication of effort and expenditure, as near as possible, offices for Federal Trade Commission agents, who will be temporarily located in cities where there are permanent Department of Agriculture branches, will be obtained in the same buildings.

At this week's conferences emphasis was laid on the fact that the investigations necessary to conduct of the food survey are to be in no sense "muck-raking" in character. True, if evidence of law violations is uncovered, the proper legal authorities will be advised, but the investigations under way are not primarily with this idea in view.

The Department of Agriculture investigators will concern themselves chiefly with the matter of supply and conditions. The Federal Trade Commission will deal chiefly with the matter of costs and distribution as it affects costs. The Food Administration will aid in both these two divisions and then concern itself chiefly with the matter of administration of whatever findings are made at the conclusion of the investigation, and, too, tend greatly to shape its future course from the results of the investigations.

FOR STATE FOOD REGULATION.

The New York State legislature met this week in response to a call by Governor Whitman to enact food control legislation to supplement that of the federal government. Governor Whitman indicated that such legislation was necessary, especially to control local hoarding and retail manipulations which would not be touched by federal regulation. Governor Whitman, in letters to Elon R. Brown, majority leader in the Senate, and to Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet of the Assembly, stated that it was not his intention to suggest that the commission be given the power to seize food products from the producer, but that it should be allowed to seize food products in large quantities when it appeared to the satisfaction of the commission that the same was being held in unreasonable quantities for the purpose of exacting unfair profits or would result in waste. "I therefore suggest," the governor wrote, "that in any bill which is prepared that the bona fide property of the producer be exempted from the provision giving the commission power to seize and distribute food products."

August 4, 1917

Economies in Freight Shipments As War Necessity

Extraordinary conditions prevailing during the war bring producers and manufacturers to face three great demands: First, to develop storage facilities at points of production to avoid congestion in manufacture; second, to develop such facilities for finished goods near the point of consumption or shipment abroad in order to minimize the need for railroad cars; and third, in general to create conditions under which railroad cars will not be used for storage purposes.

The Council of National Defense, recognizing these very real problems, has for sometime had at work upon them a special committee, known as the Council's Storage Committee. Regarding the work of this special committee a committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States which is co-operating with the Council of National Defense has issued a special bulletin.

Lost Motion in Shipping.

According to this report few realize even today that there is a tremendous storage question in connection with the war, but those who have come in contact with the Storage Committee of the Council declare they "know that this is a real problem and one which directly or indirectly will affect every business man."

Every economy must be practiced in the use of transportation facilities, and the Government must see to it that in connection with its purchases no avoidable demands are made upon the railroads, overburdened as they are by a load beyond their utmost capacity. If, for instance, the Government were to ship to one warehouse and later ship the same goods to another, or send it back and forth from warehouse to points of consumption or foreign shipment, railroad equipment would be used unnecessarily.

Unless adequate preparations are made to store materials or goods on the arrival of railroad cars, these cars themselves must of necessity be used for storage purposes. Ocean transportation at best is irregular, and today the conditions are uncertain, to say the least. Often in the past two years shipments for France and England have so accumulated at New York and other ports that many hundreds of cars for months have not only blocked terminal facilities but side tracks all the way to Buffalo and Pittsburgh. The work of the Storage Committee is directed toward avoiding this condition on the enormous shipments to be made by our Government.

There are five branches of the army which are actively interested in the storage problem—the Ordnance Department, the Signal Corps (including aviation), the Medical Corps, the Engineering Corps, and the Quartermaster's Department, and the Secretary of War has appointed a board composed of a representative of each of the above departments and two members of the Storage Committee of the Council of National Defense. This is known as the Depot Board, and is assisting in co-ordinating the work of the five departments in meeting the storage problem.

Use of Motor Trucks in Saving Freight Cars.

The Storage Committee has been developing the use of motor trucks for short hauls in order to release freight cars for the longer

ones. Railroad cars have frequently been used in cities to transport goods only a few blocks, it is said. In Europe today motor trucks are used in many places for all haulage under forty miles. Now that our demand upon the railroads is so great, we are told no time is to be lost in making use of the opportunities presented by the motor trucks for short haul.

Furthermore, the Storage Committee has called upon large shippers and warehousemen in all parts of the country for men of experience in handling transportation and warehouse problems. Many men who a few weeks ago were drawing salaries of ten, fifteen and twenty thousand dollars a year in important commercial positions, it is said, are now working for the Government at the modest pay of men in charge of government warehouses which handle the freight for our armies. Many such men are already in France.

The railroads are doing more than ever before, but the burden is overwhelming, for business in this country is on a scale never before approached, according to the National Chamber bulletin. On the one hand, the supply of new equipment is restricted by material and labor conditions, and on the other hand, not only is existing equipment being given to our allies, but the output of many of our car and locomotive plants is given to them because their need is greater than ours. Therefore, with little opportunity of securing new equipment and having to rely upon what they have, using this to the utmost until it wears out, the railroads are called upon for increasingly great efforts as our business everywhere expands.

The utmost which the railroads are able to do is not equal to the needs of the Government and of the great business being done today. In fact, it is said, facilities of transportation are very likely to be the limiting factor on general business unless there is close co-operation between business men and the railroads. Business men will see, therefore, how deep is their concern that no avoidable demand be made upon the railroads either for transportation or for the use of railroad cars for storage purposes.

Urge Creation of Country-wide Storage Committees.

The request is made therefore of all member associations of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States interested in this problem to appoint competent and energetic committees to act in this connection and to send the names of the members of such committees to the committee of which Mr. Catchings is the chairman, and to the Storage Committee of the Council of National Defense at Washington.

There is much, it is said, for such committees to do. They can promote discussion among business men and bring about an early understanding that there is a storage problem; they can show what this problem involves. Among other things, reports should be made to the storage committee of all onerous and avoidable conditions regarding packing and storage in connection with both Government and private contracts. Suggestions should also be made regarding baling and compressed or bulk packing in

any industries within the view of such committees. Efforts should be made to develop local storage facilities to meet the extraordinary requirements of war time business.

Furthermore, steps should be taken to eliminate less than car load shipment by combining such shipments for many manufacturers in a locality and by establishing centers for distributing by truck shipments received in car lots and for receiving goods in a similar manner for outbound movement in car lots.

Effort should also be made to bring about the loading of railroad cars to full car capacity. Where such loading is prevented by trade customs, which establish the unit of an order at less than maximum car capacity, steps should be taken to change these customs so that the use of cars will not be unduly restricted.

SCARCITY OF FATS IN GERMANY.

The Food Administration office at Washington this week issued a statement indicating the scarcity of fats in Germany, in spite of large quantities received from neutral countries. Advertisements in German papers illustrating this state of affairs were quoted.

"For sale, for cash on delivery, fat for frying, 17 marks (\$4.05) per pound," reads one advertisement. "Goose fat, 22 half marks (\$5.36) per pound," reads another. "Duck fat, 1/4 pound for 4.75 marks (\$1.13)," is a Dresden bargain sale announcement.

Salted goose legs are quoted at 94 cents each. Larded goose breast, a delicacy, costs \$2.08 per pound. Fresh fowls, for soup, are quoted at from \$1.01 per pound and up.

An official distribution of cheese is announced for Dusseldorf with the announcement that there will not be sufficient to supply every one, but that "those who were not supplied at the last distribution and also go empty at the forthcoming distribution will be given preference at the next distribution. They must, therefore, preserve the current voucher." Prices quoted at 82 cents per pound for gouda and 36 cents per pound for Swiss cheese.

Young country laying hens are advertised for sale at \$3.32 each.

"Well-fed, snow white Emden giant geese" are offered for sale at prices ranging from \$11.01 to \$19.06 each.

The egg ration at Hamburg for one week in June was one egg per person.

Rabbits bring high prices. "One buck, one doe and three young rabbits" are offered for \$8.34.

Horses are in great demand for killing, and delicacies made of horse flesh are advertised at prices varying from 53 cents to 86 cents per pound.

DENMARK FIXES OIL CAKE PRICES.

The American minister cables from Copenhagen, Denmark, that maximum prices have been established by the government on oil cakes as follows per metric ton: \$101.84 for 53 per cent. cottonseed cake; 370 crowns for American hemp seed; 370 crowns for 50 per cent. cotton; 360 crowns for 43 per cent. cotton. All f. o. b. warehouse or station.

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you study this page?

SAVING MEAT IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

War Methods in Dressing and Shipping Beef and Mutton

(Special Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Brisbane, Queensland, July 7, 1917.

At the present time little more than cattle slaughtering is going on in Australia. The British Government requires beef, and of course preference is given to that commodity in the refrigerated space available on vessels leaving. It is only in Queensland and in some of the New South Wales factories that there is much catering for cattle, the other States being devoted to raising of sheep mainly, the cattle killed there being required for local consumption.

In Queensland all the factories are busy on cattle, and some of those in New South Wales are running. As soon as the summer comes, however, it is expected that the sheep plants in the other States will become very busy. The season is a good one; sheep are making great progress, and there should be a very fair supply of fat stock.

Since the severe drought of a couple of years ago the flocks and herds have begun to build up again. This is shown by the recent statistics for Victoria, where there has been an increase of two million sheep over the figures for last year. The lambing returns for this season are good, so that some of the leeway will be further made up. In cattle the increase is much slower.

The increases are significant, because there is such a demand for meat at the present time that there is less chance of building up the flocks and herds than there would be under normal conditions, the temptation being to send as many as possible to the works to take advantage of the high prices ruling.

A notable addition to the meat plants has just been opened at Darwin, Northern Territory, where Vestey Brothers' large plant has got into full working order. There is already a large quantity of meat awaiting shipment. The Northern Territory is one of the chief cattle supply sections of Australia, and the works will be assured of large supplies. The works are said to have cost £600,000, but they would probably have cost a third less if it had not been for strikes and labor demands. It is expected that when in full operation they will provide work for 500 men.

The erection of these works has led to large expenditures on the pastoral properties of the Territory, Vestey Brothers alone having spent £400,000 on their own holdings. One result of the enterprise is the introduction of a large number of stud bulls to improve the herds.

Queensland May Go Into Meat Packing Also.

A hint has been thrown out that the Queensland Government purposes extending its socialistic enterprise, which has already invaded the domain of the butcher, by establishing freezing works in the far north, in the tract adjoining the Northern Territory, with headquarters at Normanton. The port there is not so good as at Darwin, where large overseas steamers may call, and to that extent the proposal is not so feasible.

The Queensland Government recently put aside for its own use large areas of country, running into 7,000,000 acres, and already it has a herd of 100,000 head of cattle. This scheme is watched with a good deal of anxiety.

sity, as ranching in Australia is a matter of very careful management, since the seasons are so erratic in a country where no provision is made for artificial feeding, the cattle roaming over vast tracts. In good seasons it is a sure road to wealth, but when bad times come a man may easily be beggared without being able to help himself in the matter.

The trade in Australia is watching with some interest the developments in Brazil, which has become an exporter to the London market. It is recognized that the trade of Brazil must grow with the importation of stud cattle to improve the breeds. Similarly developments in South Africa are noted from time to time with some interest.

Steps have been taken in Australia to control the leather trade, which has been placed under a board.

During the recent visit of the New Zealand Premier to England, and since his return to his own country, reference was made by him to what he called the "American Beef Trust" operating in the Dominion. It was reported previously that some American companies had acquired meat interests in New Zealand. Mr. Massey expressed himself as "somewhat suspicious of these people: their doings would be very closely watched."

But he added that he was not going to pass judgment without hearing evidence and looking closely into the situation. He promised steps to protect the people of New Zealand. At the same time, he showed that he was much more anxious about the control at the London end, "where not only the

consumers of Europe could be squeezed, but the producers in Australia and New Zealand."

How Meat Is Sold on British Market.

Following this have come cables to Australia about "profiteering" on the British market. A prominent Australian exporter, J. A. M. Elder, managing director of John Cooke & Company, Ltd., denied that any Australian exporter engaged in profiteering, and he showed that under the system of dealing with Australian meat such profiteering is impossible.

All Australian meat is sold to the British Government on an f. o. b. basis. It reaches England at a cost to the Government of something like 7d. per pound for beef and mutton and 8d. for lamb. All Australian beef and most of the mutton is used for army purposes. What mutton and lamb are released for civil consumption are sold to distributors at prices fixed by the government, which prices have always been several pence below the value of similar "foreign" meat on the British market.

On the other hand, practically all the "foreign" chilled beef, mutton and lamb which reaches England, besides a considerable proportion from South Africa and Canada, are free of government control, and sold in precisely the same manner as before the war. The proportion of New Zealand and Australian "civil" meat is not more than 2 or 3 per cent., and Mr. Elder complained bitterly that the Dominions should be placed at such a disadvantage. He contended that the meat from other places should be subject to a fixed price, so as to prevent profiteering.

The Trade in New Zealand.

Slaughtering at the freezing works in New Zealand has eased off on account of the congestion in refrigerated space on shipboard. As I pointed out in previous letters, the area of the cold storage space has been considerably enlarged since the war began, especially last year—some people thought to too great an extent. It appears, however, that in the North Island, for which no space allocations have been made, there are 390,000 quarters of beef and over a million and a half carcasses of mutton and lamb, and in the South Island there are over 10,000 quarters of beef and over a million carcasses of mutton and lamb, for which no space has been allowed in the ships leaving. There are still some fat stock available for the works, but the number treated is nominal.

Information was received from the Prime Minister of New Zealand, who was then in England, that if the submarine position got no worse the shipping position would improve in July. On the other hand, it has been suggested that the space available for the next month or two will be required to ship Australian meat, so that New Zealand will have to wait her turn. New Zealand has had the advantage of the poor season in Australia in the immediate past, more refrigerated space having been available for her than would have been the case under normal conditions.

One suggestion made in New Zealand is that the United States and Canada should be asked to take New Zealand meat and dairy produce—dairy produce is in the same

(Continued on page 21.)

**American
Meat Packers'
Association**
**Holds its Twelfth Annual
CONVENTION
AT
CHICAGO**
October 15 and 16
**Because of the War this
will be a vitally important
meeting.**

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers. Instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made]

CUTTING UP A BEEF CARCASS.

A butcher from New England asks this question:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Will you be kind enough to give me a standard method for cutting up a steer, giving the various wholesale cuts, percentages, etc.

The following is perhaps the most profitable sub-division of a carcass of dressed beef known to the trade to date. The percentages will vary somewhat according to form of carcass. The better the quality the larger the percentage of choice cuts.

In the first place there are two sides or four quarters (two hinds and two fore). Hindquarters will ordinarily run 48 per cent. of the carcass, while forequarters constitute the balance, or 52 per cent. of the whole.

One hindquarter contains four regular cuts or pieces as follows: One round, which is 23 per cent. of the carcass, or 49 per cent. of the hindquarter; one loin, which is 17 per cent. of the carcass, or 35 per cent. of the hindquarter; one flank, which is 4 per cent. of the carcass, or 8 per cent. of the hindquarter; one kidney and suet, which is 4 per cent. of the carcass, or 8 per cent. of the hindquarter.

One forequarter contains four regular cuts or pieces as follows: One chuck, which is 27 per cent. of the carcass, or 52 per cent. of the forequarter; one rib, which is 9 per cent. of carcass, or 17 per cent. of the forequarter; one plate, which is 13 per cent. of the carcass, or 25 per cent. of the forequarter; one

shank, which is 3 per cent. of the carcass, or 6 per cent. of the forequarter. A triangle or "rattle," sometimes called a "slug" or "knockout," a forequarter with the rib cut out, and is 43 per cent. of the carcass.

One round is usually divided into three parts as follows: One buttock, or 66 per cent. of round; one shank, or 15 per cent. of round; one rump, or 19 per cent. of the round. One round cut for dried beef yields as follows: Beef hams, 86 per cent. and bone 14 per cent.

One loin may be divided into five parts, as follows: One sirloin butt, which should be 22 per cent. of the loin; one strip loin, or 31 per cent. of the loin; one beef tenderloin, or 15 per cent. of the loin; one bone, or 12 per cent. of loin. Trimmings, suet, etc., will make balance, or 20 per cent. of the loin.

One strip loin will cut into one boneless strip loin, or 69 per cent. of the strip loin; the trimmings will run 10 per cent. and the bone 21 per cent.

One flank is cut as follows: One flank steak, or 12 per cent. of flank, while the trimmings represent the balance, or 88 per cent.

One chuck is divided as follows: One boneless chuck; or 68 per cent. of the chuck; bone is 18 per cent. of chuck. One clod is 9 per cent. One role is 2½ per cent., and the trimmings 2½ per cent.

One rib may be cut as follows: One roll, or 33 1-3 per cent.; bone, 33 1-3 per cent.; trimmings, 33 1-3 per cent. of the rib.

One plate may be divided into one brisket of 30 per cent. and one navel of 70 per cent.

One shank may be divided into canning meat, 35 per cent.; while the bone will represent the balance, or 45 per cent.

One brisket may be divided into canning meat, 65 per cent., and bone, 35 per cent.

Do you want a good position? Watch page 48.

SAYS OLEO IS SAFER THAN BUTTER.

Dr. Thomas G. Hull, of the Department of Public Health of the American Museum of Natural History, has issued the following bulletin:

"The name 'oleomargarine' to most persons conveys something which is to be shunned, yet they cannot give any reasons. These prejudices have been handed down from the days when unscrupulous manufacturers tried to pass off oleomargarine as real butter, and who were likewise none too careful of the ingredients.

"From a public health standpoint oleomargarine is safer today than butter. Under the United States internal revenue laws not only do all products entering into its manufacture have to be passed by a government inspection, but every step in its manufacture is under strict sanitary supervision, and all utensils, apparatus and individuals coming in contact with the product must be kept clean. The same cannot be said of butter manufacture, where cream from any source may be used and the process conducted in some instances under circumstances far from ideal.

"The following ingredients are generally used in oleomargarine, though the composition varies:

Oleo oil	20.20%
Neutral lard	40.45%
Creamery butter	10.25%
Milk, cream and salt	5.30%

"A heavy tax is imposed when this is colored to imitate butter, hence its pale color in the markets, which on many persons has a psychological effect. Other countries use a great deal more oleomargarine than this country does. Consumption per capita of oleomargarine in 1909 was:

United States	1½ lbs.
Great Britain	8½ lbs.
Holland	20 lbs.
Norway	33½ lbs.
Denmark	43 lbs.

"This country may well follow the example of the other countries in using this product, which is not only wholesome, but much cheaper than butter."

The History of Evaporators

in America, from the primitive kettle to the modern multiple effect could well be told from Swenson records.

Our organization has lived with commercial concentration of liquors for over a quarter of a century and has replaced many "experiments" with Swensons. The success of hundreds of plants is merely a matter of reference.

But here's the point—Experiments are expensive, frequently disastrous.

If you have an evaporation problem perhaps our files contain data that may save you time as well as money—Perhaps even our Book on Evaporators can help you, it's gratis to responsible requests only.

SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

945 Monadnock Blk., Chicago

Exhibitors-Exposition of Chemical Industries, Week of September 24th, New York.

**THE
NATIONAL PROVISIONER**
**New York and
Chicago**
**Official Organ American Meat Packers
Association**

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THE VALUE OF COLD STORAGE

The capacity of the human mind for absorbing misconceptions is amazing. People will believe almost anything you tell them, provided you tell them often enough, and assume an air of assurance in the telling. That is why so many individuals have made a fat living out of patent medicines, food reform and politics.

One of the grossest of popular misconceptions has been the idea that cold storage was solely an instrument of food extortioners and an invention for the purpose of muleting the consumer. The fact is just beginning to percolate through the public mind that, instead of being these things, refrigeration has been the salvation of city populations from hunger, and may now be a principal element in enabling us to feed the world while we go on to help win the war.

That the federal government recognizes the value and importance of cold storage is indicated by the fact that almost the first war call it made for expert help was its recent appeal to packinghouse interests to loan their refrigeration engineers to supervise construction of cold storage plants at army camps, both in this country and abroad.

The cold storage specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture in a recent

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

address before the National Live Stock Exchange summarized the case for cold storage when he said that the greatest factor in taking care of great urban populations, in feeding the country at large, was "the cold storage warehouse, in its service of preserving and conserving the surplus of extremely perishable classes of foodstuffs, from the season of plenty to that of scarcity, thus furnishing the consumer an adequate and wholesome food supply in and out of season, providing a year-round market, and giving a stimulus to productive activities."

The industry developed as the need for it arose. In 1880 only about 30 per cent. of our population lived in cities and towns. In 1910 the proportion of urban population had grown to over 46 per cent., and four-fifths of these were in cities of over 10,000 population. The need for some sort of system of conservation and distribution of foodstuffs was plainly necessary. What the demagogues denounced as a scheme to rob the consumer was really a plan to save him from hunger. It could be abused, of course, as can all other good things, but in spite of abuses it has been a life-saver for the city dweller, if not for the entire population.

While in the later 80's there was less than 10,000,000 cubic feet of cold storage space in Chicago and New York combined, today these two cities possess more than 100,000,000 cubic feet, while the packinghouses of the country today alone afford 365,000,000 cubic feet of cold storage capacity, not counting branch houses. As the government's expert says, this development has been due to the presence of a great economic factor in the situation.

He adds that there has been much unwholesome criticism of cold storage; that because large amounts of foodstuffs were stored the public sprang to the conclusion that the men operating these warehouses were the cause of the existing high prices. He says, "this unconsidered conclusion is most unfortunate," and proceeds to show how foolish it would be for owners of stored foodstuffs to let such goods "eat their heads off" in storage charges, insurance and depreciated value if held too long.

Further, he calls attention to the fact that only about 10 per cent. of the total butter production, 14 per cent. of the egg production, and smaller proportions of other products are put into cold storage, proving that cold storage is serving "only that amount which is needed during the season of limited production." He even shows how cold storage has made it possible to conserve meat products which might otherwise have been wasted or dissipated at seasons of plenty.

The influence of cold storage on the development of marketing conditions is another feature of importance. Not only can city

people eat eggs in the season of scarcity, but they can eat good eggs, whereas old methods of egg marketing would have caused scandals to which the "rots and spots" talk of the penny-a-line agitators of today would be but whisperings. It took some bitter experiences to bring this about, but the evolution in the method of egg handling is typical of the changed conditions of almost all classes of foodstuffs which enter storage.

Today the class of products thus conserved is very large and of enormous value, as this government expert says, reaching a total close to \$400,000,000 annually. The government is making a great effort to stimulate food production in the face of a war crisis, but it is up to food distributors and food consumers to exercise care and practise conservation if we are to have any food left for our allies abroad. The importance of cold storage in the present situation is almost too great to be appreciated, and from the greatest warehouse to the humblest ice-box it becomes an instrument with which every one can help to win the war.

THE BUTCHER'S OPPORTUNITY

In a recent issue **The National Provisioner** reported a meeting at Washington of more than one hundred of the country's leading retail merchants, the purpose being to study economy methods for the purpose of reducing food cost during the war. The matter of eliminating delivery expense was one of the chief items considered, and a definite programme was adopted, with a definite date for carrying it into effect. Big advertisements in the metropolitan newspapers this week contain the announcement of leading stores that after August 1 certain drastic reforms in delivery practice will be put in force. This looks like business!

It is not recorded that a single retail meat dealer attended the Washington conference. The value of this opportunity for the butcher to inaugurate a reform in wasteful delivery methods and a great saving in delivery expense does not need emphasizing here. Every retailer who delivers meats knows what it means. He knows it to his cost, and if he does not take this splendid chance to "turn over a new leaf" he should forever after hold his peace on the subject of delivery expense!

It is regrettable but true that butchers—like other human beings—do a lot of talking in meetings, but are very slow to put their talk into action afterward. Delivery is one of the chief items of overhead expense in a retail meat business. The war and the need for economy offer a reason for cutting down deliveries or abolishing them entirely that the butcher may not have again in his lifetime. It will be doing his customer a good turn as well as himself. Now is the time to act.

August 4, 1917

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Lime Products Co., Fordyce, Ark., has increased its capital stock from \$15,000 to \$50,000.

The City of Tuscaloosa, Ala., voted bonds for the erection of an abattoir and pasteurizing plant.

The Interstate Rendering Co., Evansville, Ind., has increased its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$600,000.

A six ton cottonseed oil mill and gin will be erected at Spartanburg, S. C., by J. B. Caldwell of Campobello, S. C.

The Cascade Meat Co., Great Falls, Mont., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by R. W. Page and others.

The National Live Stock Corporation, has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, with a capital stock of \$500,000.

The Dahoo Fertilizer Co., Charleston, S. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$35,000 by Walter Pringle and Charles S. Dwight.

Louis Rosenthal, A. F. Bell and Gustav Jud have incorporated the Rosenthal Packing Co., Galveston, Texas, with a capital stock of \$5,000.

The Osage Cattle Co., to raise and sell cattle, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, under the laws of the State of Delaware.

C. E. Carlock, L. W. Campbell, Jr., and

Richard T. Harris have incorporated the Chillicothe Cotton Oil Co., Chillicothe, Texas. Capital stock, \$125,000.

John S. Paden, S. H. Silbert, Otto Agricola and others have been appointed as a committee to promote the establishment of a packing plant at Gadsden, Ala.

It is reported that plans for an abattoir and packing plant at Savannah, Ga., to cost approximately \$75,000 are finished and that contract for construction will be let at an early date. The promoters of the abattoir and packing plant are Isaac Meddin, Sam Friedman, H. Cohen, Alex Meddin, H. Groher, A. Rauzin and others.

PA. COLD STORAGE LAW UPHELD.

The Superior Court in Philadelphia has rendered a decision which has a general bearing upon cold storage time limits for food products. The constitutionality of the Pennsylvania law limiting the permissible storage period for butter to nine months, and prohibiting its sale for food if held longer, is upheld.

The case was that of Edward Nolan, a Pittsburgh dealer vs. the State Dairy and Food Commissioner. Nolan brought suit asking an injunction against placing tags on three tubs of butter stored longer than nine months as required by the law and refusal to deliver the butter. These tags bore the words "stored beyond legal limit; not salable for food under penalty of the law."

This injunction was granted by the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, which court held the law unconstitutional. The case was appealed by the Dairy and Food Commissioner, with the above mentioned result.

In rendering its decision the Superior Court says in part:

"It must be conceded, that whether in or out of cold storage butter is only wholesome as food during a limited period of time, depending on its grade, purity and surroundings, and that at some time, though it may be difficult to ascertain it, the best of butter does become unfit for food. The tribunal to fix that time is not the courts, but the legislature. Our legislature has named nine months, and the courts may well rest content with the propriety of its decision."

"Our act does not prohibit the cold storage of food products, and therefore does not tend to destroy either the traffic in foods of the business of refrigeration. It merely aims at regulation, and there is nothing before us from which we can say that this regulation is unreasonable. Laws enacted for the protection of human life, for the prevention of fraud, and the remedy of public evils are entitled to a liberal construction. The purpose of the legislature in the passage of this act is most commendable, and the statute should receive a construction that will fully and effectively accomplish the object of its enactment."

"It is no part of our business to discuss the wisdom of this legislation. It is aimed at the traffic in foods of doubtful purity and wholesomeness, and it would be an unreasonable construction to hold, that the language of the title is too restricted to cover the provisions of the section in controversy. It touches very closely common rights and privileges, and therefore specially requires a common sense administration. The fact that the sale of the prohibited substance, in a pure state, may be wholesome and not injurious, is irrelevant in a judicial inquiry. That it may become dangerous to health is a sufficient warrant for legislative consideration and action. It does not prohibit the subsequent traffic in the article, after it has been held for nine months in cold storage, but plainly declares that it is not after that time wholesome and fit for use as food, and that it shall not be salable as such. The speculator in foods may make a wrong guess on the prospective values of a stored food article, and be obliged to sell his hoarded food as a trade article of some other name and of much less value. The public health is the primary object of legislative consideration."

"The same beneficent regulation is made to affect the sale of milk, ice cream, oleomargarine, vinegar, baking powder, candies, etc., in which arbitrary standards have been fixed by the legislature, and to adopt the reasons of the learned court below would be to take a long step backward from the protective health legislation of this day."

"The decree of the court below is reversed, the demurrer sustained, with costs to be paid by the appellee."

"It is probable that the case will now be carried to the State Supreme Court, says the New York Produce Review."

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An enamel that will give service on the walls and ceilings of rooms where live steam, grease and fumes compete in attempts at destruction.

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Hartford City Paper Company - Hartford City, Indiana

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Prices Improved—Belgian Demand Develops

—Cash Demand Fair—Hog Receipts Improved—Packing for the Week in Excess of Last Year—Cash Product Firm.

The feature of the market during the week was the development of a considerable demand for lard and meats. On Saturday bids were reopened by the Belgian Relief for quite a large amount of products, estimated at about 20,000,000 lbs., of which it is stated the larger part was lard. The purchase of such a quantity naturally had a good deal of effect on the market, and prices gained moderately, although there was no special activity of speculative trade. The strength in cottonseed oil had considerable effect on the demand for lard. The demand for meats continued quite good. Buyers are reported taking fairly good quantities and the shipments are liberal.

The question of the demand for product in relation to the supplies on hand and the packing is a very material factor in the market. The movement of products from packing points is of quite good volume. The situation at Chicago is shown by the stocks which were reported for August 1 as follows:

<u>1917</u>		
	July 31	June 30
Pork, new, bbls....	11,565	12,023
Pork, old, bbls....	10	20
Pork, other bbls....	45,282	42,219
Lard, new, lbs....	45,954,501	33,046,438
Lard, other, lbs....	11,623,834	15,619,721
Short ribs, lbs....	14,977,255	16,036,791
Total meats....	147,663,362	141,657,485

<u>1916</u>		
	July 31	June 30
Pork, new, bbls....	8,826	18,194
Pork, old, bbls....	1,567	2,062
Pork, other, bbls....	50,279	48,268
Lard, new, lbs....	64,071,390	58,757,647
Lard, other, lbs....	11,789,311	9,495,676
Short ribs, lbs....	14,561,132	15,492,638
Total meats....	124,411,536	124,860,409

The movement of products during the past week was very liberal. Chicago shipments of fresh meats were 25,597,000 lbs., and of cured meats 18,455,000 lbs., both exceeding last year by several million pounds. The shipments of lard, however, from that point showed a decrease of nearly 2,000,000 lbs.

Packing was interrupted for a few days owing to the railroad strike at Chicago and the embargo against livestock movement, but this was soon adjusted and the striking switchmen disciplined by the order. The hog packing during the week, partly on account of the anticipation of trouble, showed a decrease of 45,000 hogs compared with the previous week, but the total for the week was 463,000, against 421,000 a year ago. The total for the season has been 11,261,000, against 11,639,000 a year ago.

The exports of hog products from the seaboard have been decreasing heavily of late. This is in part due to the shutting off of exports to neutral countries, part of which got through to Germany, it is believed. The

figures as reported commercially are believed to be considerably under the actual total. These figures since November 1 last show a decrease of 122,000,000 lbs. of lard and a decrease of 71,000,000 lbs. of meats. Such a decrease is a very important factor and it means that much more is available either for the domestic consumption or for the allies. The decrease in lard exports since May 1 have been nearly 100,000,000 lbs.

A great deal of attention has been paid to the reports of a large movement of cattle and livestock at the interior owing to the poor feed conditions in the southwest and North Dakota. The receipts the past week were quite heavy at the west and it was explained by advices from the interior as being due to the feed conditions. This week, however, the drought has been relieved and there were showers varying from one-quarter inch to over two inches reported in the whole or parts of eight large producing states both of feed and live-stock.

The private estimates of the crops which are being issued now for August 1 indicate very little change from the July 1 indications. There have been losses in the spring wheat, but gains in the winter wheat yields. Corn, oats and barley all show improvement. Feedstuffs conditions for the time being, however, continues a very serious one. With corn selling at \$2.25@2.35 a bushel, the price of hogs at 15½@15¾ does not look very attractive as a feeding proposition.

PORK.—The market shows but slight change. A better feeling was shown this week on the advance West and the peace reports. Local consumption is quiet. Mess, \$43@43.50; clear, \$40@42.50, and family, \$43@44.

LARD.—The market has been firmer at the West and a better tone has prevailed on the spot. Demand is small but with a stronger future market the tone on spots was firm. Quoted City, \$20.50%; Western, \$21.50@21.60, nom.; Middle West, \$21.30@21.40; refined Continent, \$22.25; South American, \$22.75; Brazil, kegs, \$22.75; compounds, \$16@16½.

BEEF.—The market is very steady but quiet. Supplies are small and sales have been fair for the stocks available. Mess, \$29@30; packet, \$30@31; family, \$31@31.50; extra India, \$45@46.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND MEAT.

(Continued from page 17.)

position as meat in regard to shipment—on their Western coasts and supply an equivalent from their Eastern coasts to England. But the difficulty in connection with such a proposal is that most of the boats trading between New Zealand and the Pacific coast have been requisitioned by the Imperial authorities and will be taken off this route.

A suggestion has been thrown out that still more cold storage space is required in

New Zealand, but there are difficulties in the way of making any further increase. It is thought that there might be difficulty in obtaining more machinery, and it is recognized that as soon as the shipping question eased such cold storage space would be almost useless.

The question of refrigerated space in Australia is also under discussion for the same reason that it has cropped up in New Zealand. The Imperial Government has been asked to state what produce is most urgent, and when this information has been received steps will be taken to allot the refrigerated space on overseas boats. It is expected that there will be a prolific supply of all kinds of produce available in Australia as a result of the good season.

In New Zealand steps have been taken to prevent the prices of meat from rising. One expedient by the board appointed to deal with the matter is to supply meat direct from the government cold stores. It is stated that the recent high rates were due to the keen competition among the buyers for the freezing factories, forcing rates up beyond the export values.

Boning Beef to Save Refrigerated Space.

The difficulty of obtaining refrigerated space to carry meat overseas has led to the suggestion that space might be conserved by a different treatment of the carcasses. The British Government has agreed to the arrangements, which are described as follows: The shank bone is removed at the stifle from the beef carcass with the meat adhering thereto; the shank is then boned and the boneless meat obtained therefrom is placed in the flank and the flank sewed to the carcass, so that the boneless meat cannot fall out. This makes a very compact package.

Another method is to bone the shank out from the stifle without cutting the meat from the quarter, and sewing the meat up into the space left by the removed bone.

Mutton, when slaughtered, is placed on the rail and chilled for 18 to 24 hours. It is then cut into two pieces across the loin, the truck falling to the floor and remaining in an upright position. The hind portion is then placed sideways legs down into the truck, and then frozen in an upright position. After freezing it is bagged and stored.

It is claimed that this method will save 33 per cent. of shipping space, giving an additional steamer for every two hitherto employed. It is estimated that the present fleet of steamers trading with Great Britain in connection with the frozen meat trade has space capable of carrying about 500,000 tons of meat. The increase in the space by this method will be very great. Much larger quantities of meat may also be stored in on shore. The exact method of cutting the carcasses has not been laid down, but a conference at an early date will do this.

The suggestion is credited to Mr. E. Owen Cox, managing director of Birt & Company, Ltd.

MODEL ABATTOIR IN BRAZIL.

Work is now well advanced upon the model slaughterhouse and cold storage plant which is being built at Santos, Brazil, which is the seaport for the cattle-raising State of Sao Paulo. Originality was displayed in placing the foundations of the cold storage building, which is being erected on reclaimed ground along the St. George River. A representative of the Brazilian newspaper, Correio Paulista, who made a tour of the plant in its unfinished state, wrote that soundings taken in connection with these foundations indicated a bed of rock at a depth of 65 to 115 feet.

"Having the utmost desire to construct the cold storage plant as soon as possible," says the writer, "it was resolved to execute this construction upon a 'radier' of reinforced cement (concrete) set upon a bed of sand artificially created and held by a large ring of concrete which itself is 'anchored' to the ground by means of deep piling. Hardly three months were thus consumed in these foundations, working day and night, while with the usual approved systems not less than eight months would have been necessary."

The article in Correio Paulista has been quoted and commented upon by a Tribuna of Santos. A translation from the latter publication is in part as follows:

The big slaughtering establishment and cold storage plant, when finished, will constitute without a doubt a truly model establishment of its kind, and will do honor to an important maritime city.

The latter part of the past year the municipality of Santos invited public pro-

posals for the lease of the slaughtering service, and the construction of a model slaughterhouse with cold storage rooms in connection with it. The competition was crowned with success, the prefecture making a contract with the competitor who offered the best terms. This contractor formed a corporation to which he transferred the contract with an initial capital of 1,000 contos de reis (about \$250,000 United States gold).

As soon as the contract with the prefecture was signed, the work of constructing the plant commenced. It is to be at the same place as the old one, a little way in front of the Emmerich station on the Sao Vicente line, along the bank of the St. George River. The work was intrusted to the Companhia Construtora de Santos. This company, although it has been operating scarcely two years, has contributed in a remarkable manner to the beautifying of the city with a large number of fine residences of tasteful design, and modern hygienic appurtenances and comforts.

The area already reclaimed from the mangrove swamp amounts to about 11,000 square meters and is about 3 meters high. There were days in which as much as 1,200 cubic meters were filled in.

The projects of the abattoir and cold storage adjunct are most interesting. Ultimately the State sanitary engineers will have to pass judgment upon the results.

The first floor of the building intended for the cold storage is already cemented. The big room of the slaughterhouse, installed with all modern appliances, and having a capacity of 500 steers per day, will be inaugurated at once. The work of local sanitation was executed in the most complete manner. Sewers and ejectors were installed for the elimination of the refuse from the slaughtered cattle and the rejected meats.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, July 26, 1917, as shown by A. L. Russell's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil.	Cottonseed Cake.	Oil.	Butter.	Bacon and Hams.	Tallow.	Beef.	Pork.	Lard.	Tes. and Pkgs.
	Bags.	Bbls.	Pkgs.	Boxes.	Ikgs.	Pkgs.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Tes.	Pkgs.
*Various, Various	1740	...	2100	...	4689	50	75	13539		
aAlbergensfjord, Bergen			20	...						
bFrey, Bergen	900									
cMaddona, Marseilles	300	...	1555	...		135	685	6440		
Total	2940	...	3675	...	4689	185	760	19979		

*Details withheld by steamship company.

aSailed June 25, 1917; bJune 25, 1917; cSailed June 20, 1917.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, August 2.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—		
Bankers, 60 days	4.72 1/4	
Cable transfers	4.76 1/2	
Demand sterling	4.7555	
Commercial bills, sight	4.75 1/2	
Commercial, 60 days	4.71 1/2	
Commercial, 90 days	4.69 1/2	
Paris—		
Commercial, 90 days	No quotations.	
Commercial, 60 days	5.81 1/2	
Commercial, sight	5.77 1/2	
Bankers' cables	5.75 1/2	
Bankers' checks	5.75 1/2	
Berlin—		
Commercial, sight	No quotations.	
Bankers' sight	No quotations.	
Bankers' cables	No quotations.	
Antwerp—		
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.	
Bankers' sight	No quotations.	
Bankers' cables	No quotations.	
Asterdam—		
Commercial, sight	41 1/2	
Commercial, 60 days	41 1/2	
Bankers' sight	42 1/2	
Copenhagen—		
Bankers' checks	30.00	

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending July 28, 1917, with comparisons:

	WEEK. ENDING JULY 28, 1917.	WEEK ENDING JULY 29, 1916.	FROM NOV. 1, '16, 1917.
To—			
United Kingdom	50		3,944
Continent		15	2,430
So. & Cen. Am.		211	8,730
West Indies		599	24,988
Br. No. Am. Col.		21	10,753
Other countries			577
Total	50	846	51,412

	MEATS, LBS.
United Kingdom	722,425
Continent	3,947,275
So. & Cen. Am.	211
West Indies	153,388
Br. No. Am. Col.	13,120
Other countries	12,386
Total	722,425

	LARD, LBS.
United Kingdom	128,100
Continent	1,359,059
So. & Cen. Am.	33,304
West Indies	703,230
Br. No. Am. Col.	329,168
Other countries	44,548
Total	128,100

	RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.
From—	Pork, lbs. Meats, lbs. Lard, lbs.
New York	50 722,425 128,100
Total week	50 722,425 128,100
Previous week	7,034,876 6,063,212
Two weeks ago	110 15,567,100 1,834,590
Corr. week last y'r	846 9,736,717 5,065,048

	COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.
From Nov. 1, '16, to July 28, '17.	Same time last year. Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	10,282,400 17,071,200 6,788,800
Meats, lbs.	659,499,068 64,544,293
Lard, lbs.	285,996,044 407,559,978 121,563,934

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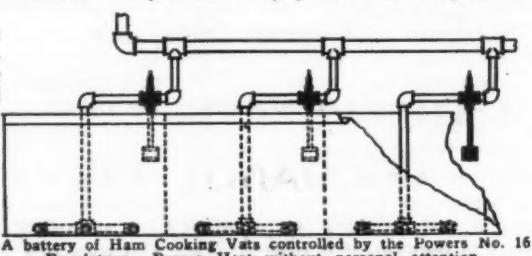
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Write for Bulletin 139, regarding exact temperature control in Ham Cookers. Other Bulletins, describing Regulators for different conditions, will be sent if you will state process for which regulation is needed.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The tallow market has remained steady at the decline. Prices dropped last week to a basis of 15c. for specials but this was still above buyers' views and the market continued very dull, improving a little in tone with the sharp advance in cottonseed oil. London improved with a fair proportion of the offerings taken. Buyers have held out of the market on account of the unsettled condition of the trade and the weakness in competing fats. Further than this the weather conditions have been against the market. Pressers have bought very sparingly of any kind of fat, while the demand for soap makers has been largely supplied by the cheaper cottonseed oil, soya bean oil and the cheaper grades of cocoanut oil. The high price of glycerine has been a factor in the market to some extent. Prices for this are quoted at 62½@63½c. with not much available.

Reports from the west show a quiet market for greases and fats of all kinds at the interior. The movement of fats of all kinds for export is very much restricted. The influence of the shutting down of the exports to neutral countries is reflected very well by the decrease in the exports of lard since May 1 as reported by the Produce Exchange, this decrease being nearly 100,000,000 lbs. compared with last year. Specials was quoted at 15c.

OLEO STEARINE.—The stearine market has been quiet with market a little lower. Some sales were reported at 16c., but there has been no special activity of demand. Within the past few days there has been evidence of some increase in the bidding, although no advance in price occurred. The market is quoted at 15½@16c.

OLEO OIL.—The market is very quiet with prices barely steady. Extras are quoted at 20@20½c., nom., and medium at 18½@18¾c., nom.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

PALM OIL.—Trade has again been light with demand for small lots, a better tone developing this week on the advance in cotton oil. Prime, red, spot, 17@17½c.; Lagos, spot, 17½@18c.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 17@17½c.

PEANUT OIL.—The market has been very

steady this week with a somewhat better demand. Prices quoted at \$1.05@1.15, crude.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market is very firm for all grades, with light offerings. Prices are quoted, 20 cold test, \$1.70@1.75; 30, \$1.65@1.70, and prime, \$1.55@1.60.

GREASE.—The market shows a little better tone but demand has been quiet. Offerings were not pressed so hard and an improved feeling prevailed. Quoted: Yellow, 13½@14c., nom.; bone, 13½@14c., nom.; house, 13½@14c., nom.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market has been quiet this week, with a better feeling with the advance in cottonseed oil and lard, but sales have been moderate. Prices on the coast are quoted at 11½@12½c. in sellers' tanks. Spot is quoted at 13½@14c. for crude in bbls.

CORN OIL.—The market shows a little better tone, with offerings light. The market for crude is quoted at 13½@13¾c.

COCONUT OIL.—The market is steady with moderate trade. The tone is better but the excessive heat is against business. Prices are quoted: Ceylon, 16@17c.; Cochin, 17½@20c.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to August 3, 1917, shows that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 28,829 quarters; to the Continent, 88,670 quarters; to others, 744 quarters. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 43,443 quarters; to the Continent, 44,545 quarters; to others, nothing.

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

The Federal Government has discontinued the giving out of weekly information concerning imports as well as exports, and weekly figures of imports of meats and offal, either from Canada or South America, are therefore not available from this source.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Liver-pool.	Glas-gow.	Rotter-dam.	Copen-hagen.
Beef, tierces	\$3.00	\$3.00	375c.	425c.
Pork, barrels	3.00	3.00	375c.	425c.
Bacon	3.00	3.00	375c.	430c.
Canned meats	3.00	3.00	375c.	430c.
Lard, tierces	3.00	3.00	375c.	430c.
Tallow	3.00	3.00	375c.	425c.
Cottonseed oil	3.00	...	375c.	425c.
Oil cake	3.00	250c.
Butter	3.00	3.00	375c.	500c.
No rates to Hamburg.				

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, August 2, 1917.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams.—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 21c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 21c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 21½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 21½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 21¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 22c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 20@21½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 20@21½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 20@22c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 20½@22c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 21@22½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 21@22½c.

Skinned Hams.—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 23¼c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 23¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 23¼c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 23c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 22½c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 22½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 22¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 23c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 22¾c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 22½c.

Picnic Hams.—Green, 4@6 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.

Clear Bellies.—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 28½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 28c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 27½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 27c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 26c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 26c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 25½c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 25c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 25c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, August 2, 1917.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 28@29c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 23@24c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 22½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 22½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 22c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 27c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 27c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 27c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 26c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 26c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 25c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 26c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 26c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 26c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 26c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 26c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 22c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 21c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 25½c.; city dressed hogs, 21½c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 25@26c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 24c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 23c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 22c.; skinned shoulders, 21c.; boneless butts, 23½c.; Boston butts, 21c.; lean trimmings, 21@22c.; regular trimmings, 16@17c.; spareribs, 12c.; neck ribs, 5@6c.; kidneys, 7@8c.; tails, 10c.; livers, 8@9c.; snouts, 10c.; pig tongues, 18c.

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August 4, 1917

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending August 2, 1917, and for the period since September 1, 1916, were:

	Week ending Aug. 2, 1917.	Since Sept. 1, 1916.	Bbls.	Bbls.
From New York—				
Africa	—	1,140		
Argentina	—	4,896		
Australia	—	479		
Bolivia	—	77		
Brazil	—	1,235		
British Guiana	—	333		
Central America	—	733		
Chile	—	2,329		
Cuba	—	13,904		
Denmark	—	5,464		
Dutch Guiana	—	1,129		
Ecuador	—	16		
England	—	3,356		
France	—	2,815		
French Guiana	—	917		
Haiti	—	433		
Italy	—	700		
Mexico	—	541		
Netherlands	—	39,412		
Newfoundland	—	1,164		
Norway	—	18,113		
Pacific Islands	—	4		
Panama	—	2,637		
Peru	—	2		
San Domingo	—	2,074		
Scotland	—	550		
South America, other	—	1,496		
Sweden	—	11,100		
Turkey in Asia	—	96		
Uruguay	—	2,189		
*Various	—	74,730		
Venezuela	—	66		
West Indies, other	—	8,406		
Total	—	1,740		
*From New Orleans.	—		202,516	
Cuba	—		1,454	
Mexico	—		1,035	
Norway	—		23,200	
Panama	—		760	
West Indies	—		9	
Total	—		26,458	
From Philadelphia—	—			
Argentina	—	47		
Netherlands	—	5,847		
Scotland	—	442		
Total	—	6,336		
From Savannah—	—			
Netherlands	—	1,048		
Total	—	1,648		
From Norfolk and New- port News—	—			
*Various	—	528		
Total	—	528		
From Michigan—	—			
Canada	—	80,551		
Total	—	80,551		
From Buffalo—	—			
Canada	—	2,822		
Total	—	2,822		
From St. Lawrence—	—			
Canada	—	1,586		
Total	—	1,586		
From Dakota—	—			
Canada	—	5,354		
Total	—	5,354		
From Vermont—	—			
Canada	—	16		
Total	—	16		

From other ports—	Mexico	—	39
Total	—	—	39

Week ending Aug. 2, 1917.	Since Sept. 1, 1916.	Week ending Aug. 2, 1917.	Since Sept. 1, 1916.	Same period, 1915.
Recapitulation—	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
From New York	1,740	202,516	355,320	
From New Orleans	—	26,458	123,687	
From Galveston	—	—	2,174	
From Baltimore	—	—	2,024	
From Philadelphia	—	6,336	1,150	
From Savannah	—	1,648	9,531	
From Norfolk and Newport News	—	528	4,801	
From Boston	—	—	2	
From San Francisco	—	—	221	
From Mobile	—	—	3,440	
From Michigan	—	80,551	57,810	
From Buffalo	—	2,822	8,233	
From St. Lawrence	—	1,586	9,287	
From Dakota	—	5,354	4,585	
From Vermont	—	16	49	
From other ports	—	39	6	

*Information withheld by Government order.

EFFICIENCY IN OIL MILL BUYING.

Difference Between Profit and Loss May Depend On How It Is Done.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Fort Worth Laboratories.)

Fort Worth, Tex., July 25, 1917.—The new Government and Association seed grades will help oil millers in buying seed. Oil content of seed is even more important to the mill. Variation in oil content may be as great as \$250 per car. Seed analysis even at \$4 per sample is good business. We think the value of lint on seed will vary \$90 per car. Lint on seed determination even at \$2 is good business.

Up! up! up! go the various items of working cost, fuel, press cloth, belting, interest, labor, etc. And not only is the cost of the first three items mounting daily, but the difficulty of obtaining them is becoming greater. It is therefore necessary that whatever you do buy should be the best, considering cost also.

The shortage of cars will be more acute this coming season than ever before. The result will be that the difficulty of obtaining sufficient fuel will be enhanced. In order to be prepared the mills should know the heating value of the various available coals so that they can buy to the best advantage. The time to learn this is now, so as to be prepared.

Those who have burned fuel oil have had the experience of an accumulation of settling in their fuel oil storage tanks. Individual cars of fuel oil should be analyzed for settling and water, and with the data thus obtained the mill can protect itself.

With the soaring price of leather the cost of belts is becoming quite an item. There are a great many brands of belts on the market. The question is, which is the cheapest considering quality as well as price. A measure of the quality of a belt is its tensile strength. One foot of belt will enable us to determine its tensile strength. By having the tensile strength of the various brands you will be able to buy

belts to better advantage. We have a specially equipped machine for this purpose.

Press cloth costs are mounting like an aeroplane. Why? Is the increased cost due to the increased price alone, or are you using more cloth per ton of seed crushed? You can obtain independent figures on the quality of press cloth on two foot samples of various press cloths, and compare the results obtained with the results we obtained two years ago, which are still available.

A slump in prices and profits in the oil mill business will come some day. When it comes, the difference between success and failure will be mainly due to intelligent buying. The time to accumulate data is when you have no immediate need of it. Then you will be ready when the storm breaks.

COTTON MEAL GRADES IN GEORGIA.

President Hutchinson of the Georgia Cotton Seed Crushers' Association reports that a bill has been introduced in the Georgia legislature and is likely to become a law, which provides for the grades of choice cottonseed meal, prime cottonseed meal, good cottonseed meal, ordinary cottonseed meal, and fair cottonseed meal. It provides:

"Choice cottonseed meal must contain 6.60 per cent. of nitrogen (equivalent to 8 per cent. of ammonia) as a minimum before it shall be entitled to bear the brand of 'Choice Cottonseed Meal.'

"Prime cottonseed meal must contain 6.18 per cent. of nitrogen (equivalent to 7½ per cent. of ammonia) as a minimum before it shall be entitled to bear the brand of 'Prime Cottonseed Meal.'

"Good cottonseed meal must contain 5.75 per cent. of nitrogen (equivalent to 7 per cent. of ammonia) as a minimum before it shall be entitled to bear the brand of 'Good Cottonseed Meal.'

"Ordinary cottonseed meal must contain 5.34 per cent. of nitrogen (equivalent to 6½ per cent. of ammonia) as a minimum before it shall be entitled to bear the brand of 'Ordinary Cottonseed meal.'

"Fair cottonseed meal must contain 4.95 per cent. of nitrogen (equivalent to 6 per cent. of ammonia) as a minimum before it shall be entitled to bear the brand of 'Fair Cottonseed Meal.'

"I am gratified to state that there is strong probability of this bill passing," says President Hutchinson. "It is the same bill which was introduced last season by the legislative committee and passed the Senate. It seems it would have passed the House had not adjournment prevented its final consideration. I know you will agree that this bill is fair and equitable, and will relieve the situation very materially."

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL.

Government reports, details of which have been heretofore withheld because of the war, indicate exports of cottonseed oil during the month of May as follows: To Canada, 6,285,332 lbs.; to Norway, 3,671,735 lbs.; to the United Kingdom, 2,113,394 lbs.; to Cuba, 1,498,593 lbs.; to France, 1,128,741 lbs.; to other West Indies, 549,115 lbs.; to other Europe, 386,009 lbs.; to Argentina, 293,220 lbs.; to Brazil, 13,557 lbs.; to other South America, 84,368 lbs.; to Mexico, 89,257 lbs.; to Chile, 128,926 lbs.; to other countries, 468,868 lbs. Total May, 16,711,115 lbs., compared to 16,079,218 lbs. in May, 1916. There were no exports during May to the Netherlands, Italy or the Teutonic countries.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Wide Price Changes—Trading Nervous—Conflicting Reports Predominate—Government Crop Report Advanced Market.

After declining about 3½c. a lb., the cotton oil market has had a recovery of about 50 per cent, showing Wednesday about 145 points' advance from the extreme low. The change in the tone of the market has been to a certain extent technical. The market on the break ran into a position of exhausted pressure. There was evidence of a large short interest, and when prices began to harden there was very little oil to be had excepting at steadily advancing prices. On Wednesday the Government report on cotton, showing no gain for the month, was a decidedly bullish factor, and prices advanced ½c. a lb. from the low of the morning, but lost part of the advance.

The market is in a position of mixed influences. The factors which were influential on the decline were still in evidence, but appeared to have lost their effect. Although the market showed a loss of about 3½c. from the high, it was claimed that there was no material gain in the volume of the cash demand. Some improvement was noted, but the general tenor of the reports indicated still a rather conservative position.

The market for competing fats was somewhat steadier in tone, more evidently as a result of the marked recovery in cotton oil than as a result of any special improvement in demand. Offerings were not so heavy, but the demand was still light. Special tallow, after selling at 15c., were somewhat steadier in tone. Soya bean oil was also not offered quite so freely and there seemed to be a disposition to wait for a possible improvement in the demand.

Claim is being made that outside of the special war activities the demand is not so particularly active for oil, and there is evidence of possibly more than usual summer dullness. The edible fat situation is very much mixed. The market was influenced somewhat by the report from Chicago that the Belgian Relief had bought about 20,000,000 lbs. of products, largely lard. Later this figure was raised, but the larger total was claimed by those in a position to know to be considerably exaggerated.

The question of the embargo is becoming more and more a definite factor against values, but on the other hand there are rumors current every day or two looking toward peace, and it is recognized that peace might mean

the taking off of the lid on the demand. Washington advices during the week were very definite that the embargo would be made rigid as regards neutral countries on any commodity which might be re-exported to Germany, or any derivatives exported to Germany, or against any product which was to take the place of any neutral domestic product exported to Germany. The turning down of a permit for 3,000 tons of pig iron for Sweden on the ground that Sweden was exporting iron to Germany was cited as an illustration of the position which was being assumed.

Such an attitude would mean the restriction of a large volume of fat and oil exports to the neutral countries and would undoubtedly be a very serious feature in the demand for oil during the coming year. On the other hand, the declaration of peace would mean that a demand would possibly develop of a very important volume, which would be willing to pay almost any price for edible fats.

The Government crop report on cotton was a distinct surprise to the trade. The private reports had indicated a gain of 1 to 4 per cent in the condition, while the Government report showed no gain in the condition, and the crop was estimated at only about 500,000 bales more than last year.

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In connection with the estimate of the cotton crop and the possible feed crop a good deal of attention is being directed to the report of the peanut acreage. The Government report shows in May a total area of 2,001,000 acres, against 1,245,000 acres last year. In 1909 the area was 869,000 acres, and the crop was placed at 19,415,000 bushels, an average of 22.3 bushels per acre. A crop this year of the same yield per acre would give an output of 45,000,000 bushels.

Closing prices, Saturday, July 28, 1917.—Spot, \$13.75; August, \$13.60@13.85; September, \$13.91@13.93; October, \$13.90@13.95; November, \$13.71@13.75; December, \$13.70@13.71; January, \$13.70@13.72; February, \$13.70@13.85; March, \$13.70@13.90. P. Crude, S. E., \$12.13 nom. Sales were: September, 1,400, \$13.95@13.87; October, 5,000, \$13.98@13.86; November, 2,600, \$13.82@13.70; December, 2,300, \$13.77@13.70; January, 2,500, \$13.75@13.70. Total sales, 13,800 bbls.

Closing prices, Monday, July 30, 1917.—Spot, \$13.80; August, \$13.80@13.98; September, \$14.02@14.03; October, \$13.90@14.02; November, \$13.87@13.89; December, \$13.85@13.86; January, \$13.87@13.89; February, \$13.87@14; March, \$13.95@14. P. Crude, S. E., \$12.13 nom. Sales were: August, 200, \$13.70; September, 4,200, \$14.03@13.80; October, 5,000, \$14@13.76; November, 1,000, \$13.88@13.67; December, 2,400, \$13.86@13.63; January, 4,300, \$13.86@13.65. Total sales, 17,300 bbls.

Closing prices, Tuesday, July 31, 1917.—Spot, \$14.25; August, \$14.35@13.40; September, \$14.51@14.53; October, \$14.45@14.47; November, \$14.28@14.33; December, \$14.25@14.26; January, \$14.27@14.28; February, \$14.25@14.40; March, \$14.30@14.40. P. Crude, S. E., \$12.53 nom. Sales were: August, 700, \$14.50@14.10; September, 18,800, \$14.55@14.05; October, 11,700, \$14.47@14.04; November, 3,400, \$14.31@14; December, 13,100, \$14.30@13.92; January, 6,300, \$14.32@13.92. Total sales, 54,100 bbls.

Closing prices, Wednesday, August 1, 1917.—Spot, \$14.20; August, \$14.20@14.30; September, \$14.40@14.44; October, \$14.40@14.44; November, \$14.20@14.22; December, \$14.19@14.20; January, \$14.21@14.24; February, \$14.20@14.35; March, \$14.25@14.33. P. Crude, S. E., \$12.53 nom. Sales were: September, 7,200, \$14.71@14.38; October, 8,800, \$14.71@14.28; November, 5,100, \$14.56@14.17; December, 10,700, \$14.56@14.18; January, 5,300, \$14.55@14.20. Total sales, 37,600 bbls.

Closing prices, Thursday, August 2, 1917.—Spot, \$14.30; August, \$14.40@14.50; September, \$14.64@14.67; October, \$14.60@14.67; November, \$14.45@14.48; December, \$14.45@14.49; January, \$14.46@14.47; February, \$14.45@14.55; March, \$14.45@14.60. Crude, S. E., \$12.53 nom. Sales were: August, 900, \$14.40@14.21; September, 4,100, \$14.71@14.40; October, 5,200, \$14.70@14.44; November, 5,500, \$14.54@14.25; December, 4,600, \$14.55@14.26; January, 6,500, \$14.50@14.27; March, 500, \$14.58. Total sales, 27,400.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COTTONSEED CAKE AND MEAL.

According to Government reports exports of cottonseed cake and meal in May to Denmark totaled 17,034,810 lbs., compared to 10,732,075 lbs. a year ago. Exports to the United Kingdom in May were 7,444,885 lbs., compared to 1,171,416 lbs. a year ago. Exports to other countries in May totaled 10,948,035 lbs. compared to 3,081,041 lbs. a Netherlands in May.

ATLANTA COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., August 2, 1917.—No bidding on crude cottonseed oil. Meal steady at \$43@44, according to freights. Hulls, \$16.50. Atlanta, loose.

THE PICARD-LAW COMPANY

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ATLANTA, GA.

Carolina Branch,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

VALUE OF PEANUT TO THE OIL MILL INDUSTRY

Beats the Boll Weevil and Keeps Cottonseed Oil Mills Going

While cotton is still king in the South, the peanut promises to dispute or to share its dominion in some sections as part of well-balanced farming practice. The State of Texas, for example, has planted 600,000 acres to peanuts, more than doubling the acreage of last year, according to figures issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. The prospective crop, on the same authority, is more than 70,000,000 bushels for the whole South.

Texas already had the largest acreage in 1916, though in 1909 it stood sixth, with most of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast States ahead. Georgia jumped from 190,000 acres last year to 420,000. The increase in Texas has been an index of the increase throughout the lower South, though the proportionate increase elsewhere has not been so great. For the South as a whole, however, it is remarkable that the acreage has increased from less than a million and a quarter acres to more than two million acres.

The peanut may have been held in light esteem in the popular mind because of its association with circus and clown, or because the expression "peanut politics" has designated a low form of partisanship. Yet this crop has long been important in North Carolina, Virginia and Georgia, with Suffolk, Va., as the headquarters of the industry. Here the price of peanuts is to a large extent established for the whole country, and at prevailing prices peanuts are in competition with cotton.

Beating the Boll Weevil.

The boll weevil drove many a Texas farmer to peanuts. From what seemed to be a hopeless situation the peanut has rescued him, and at the same time rescued the oil-mill men who were on the verge of a shut-down with their supply of cottonseed diminished.

The department had long been advocating

a change from the single-crop standard set by cotton. As long as cotton was the only money crop the arguments fell on deaf ears, but, backed up by the boll weevil, the campaign began to bear fruit. The farmers began to give part of the cotton acreage to peanuts. This presented a new problem and the oil-mill men began to ask questions.

They found that many of the growers were "hogging down" the peanuts; that is, they were turning the hogs into the fields to harvest the nuts, and were marketing the crop "on the hoof." The department had proved that a 40-bushel crop of Spanish peanuts would produce more than 400 pounds of pork to the acre, and supplied a good ration that need only a little topping off with corn to harden the meat.

Furthermore, if the peanut hay is harvested before the hogs are turned in, the hay alone almost pays for the growing of the crop, because it furnishes a palatable food to which all kinds of stock will turn eagerly from any other kind of hay. And if that were not enough, the peanuts, in common with other legumes, bear nodules on their roots which gather nitrogen from the air and put it into the soil.

Helping the Oil Mill Men.

Practically no peanut oil was made in this country prior to 1915. So far the oil-mill men had not been benefited, but it was brought to their attention that the United States, in 1914, was importing 1,332,108 gallons of peanut oil, and 44,549,789 pounds of nuts. More than half of the oil went to Chicago and presumably went into oleomargarine and soap. The oil brought more than cottonseed oil.

A few changes in the oil mills, having to do largely with the cleaning of the peanuts, and they were ready for the extraction, and the peanuts began to come to them. Recently there has been such a demand for the

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nuts themselves, for manufacture into products elsewhere, that the mills have not been doing much extraction, because they could make more handling the nuts themselves than they could by selling the extracted product. A single manufacturer of peanut butter, for example, uses more than 200 carloads of shelled nuts a year and expects soon to go to 500 carloads.

Bakers use immense quantities in cakes and confections, and it is stated that many a chocolate cake is coated with a mixture of which peanuts form a considerable part. With imports cut off by the war, prices are high and give a present large impetus to growing peanuts, and even at present prices for cotton peanuts are more profitable where there is serious depredation by the weevil.

Where Peanuts Excel as a Crop.

The South has a great deal of sandy soil, and in many sections corn succumbs to the dry weather just at the time when it most needs moisture. Such soils in such sections furnish just the right conditions for peanuts, which require less rain than corn. If the peanut could choose its own bed, it would pick these sandy lands as just the right place.

Furthermore, the peanut improves these lands if proper methods are maintained. Of course, if the pea vines are removed for hay and the roots are wholly dug out in harvesting the crop, they will exhaust the soil just as any other crop will where everything is taken away and nothing is returned.

It is a fortunate circumstance, however, that the nuts themselves grow just below the surface of the ground, while the nodule-bearing roots go considerably deeper. A plow digger which will go just below the nuts and cut the roots off at that point, leaves the nitrogen-bearing part in the soil, and the same is true of a modified potato digger also used in harvesting the crop.

Even if a good many nuts are lost by cutting them off too close, the nitrogen left in the soil by saving the roots is said to be worth from \$3 to \$8 an acre, and it would take a good many peanuts to make up this value. If hogs are turned in, even these peanuts are saved and are turned into bacon, while their manurial value goes back into the soil.

somewhat larger acreage than his present needs for hog and cattle feed. If the price happens to be low, he can buy more hogs and market the peanuts in that way; if the price happens to be high, he can sell the surplus to advantage. To raise peanuts year in and year out as the sole money crop would be as unwise as to depend upon cotton alone.

The Peanut Oil Market.

Peanut oil promises to be in greater demand than ever before because, according to the Department of Agriculture authorities, it is one of the most important of the world's food oils, and doubly important under present conditions. With European imports cut off and a scarcity of cottonseed oil there is every assurance of a considerable demand at good prices. American mills, however, are not getting the best prices for their product because they do not shell and clean the nuts and remove the germs. Where this is done, and the first pressing is made without heating the material, the extracted oil is clear and clean and equal in quality to the finest imported olive oil, though of a different and more nut-like flavor. To many persons it is more palatable than olive oil.

The Spanish type of peanut should be grown for oil, and the only additional equipment needed is that used in peanut cleaning and shelling factories. Peanut meal, left as a by-product of oil extraction, is a very nutritious stock feed.

The department's advice is not to substitute peanuts for cotton and thus maintain the uneconomic system of one-crop agriculture. On the contrary, the advice is to utilize the peanut in certain sections by making it a part of a well-balanced agriculture and especially by using it in areas of serious boll weevil depredation as part insurance against cotton losses.

The farmer need not hesitate to plant a

Cottonseed Products Associations.

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President, Fielding Wallace, Augusta, Ga.
Vice-President, Robert E. Montgomery, Chickasha, Okla.
Secretary-Treasurer, Robt. Gibson, Dallas, Texas.

ALABAMA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, L. M. Porter, Birmingham.
Vice-President, I. S. Stanton, Montgomery.
Secretary-Treasurer, C. E. McCord, Prattville.

ARKANSAS COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

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Vice-President, A. G. Kahn, Little Rock.
Secretary, P. F. Cleaver, Little Rock.
Treasurer, R. H. Winfield, Augusta.

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The American Oil Treating and Hardening Co.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.

August 4, 1917

MAY STOP COTTON GROWING.

If the only way to keep the pink boll worm of Mexico out of the United States is for Texas cotton growers in a zone along the Rio Grande River to stop growing cotton altogether, these farmers are willing to sacrifice one of their most profitable crops to save the cotton-growing South. That was the declaration of seven men representing farmers and business interests of the lower Rio Grande River region in Texas who went to Washington to confer with representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture over the peril to the American cotton industry now lurking in the cotton fields of Mexico. But to give up cotton means a considerable sacrifice on their part, the farmers said, and for this reason they urged that the declaration of a cotton-free zone, as contemplated by the Federal and Texas State

governments, be made only as a last resort.

Cotton, the Texas representatives said, was an important cash crop in the lower part of the zone planned as a barrier to the Mexican pest. It was said that the area in cotton this year in the two countries—Hidalgo and Cameron—the territory chiefly affected—was 24,000 acres. A representative from the dry-farming section farther north declared that cotton was one of their most profitable crops, and that it would be a hardship for them to give it up. The representatives joined in a recommendation suggesting the establishment, in co-operation with officials of Mexico, of a cotton-free zone on the Mexican side of the river instead of in Texas. Since little cotton would be affected by such a zone on the Mexican side, it was believed that this plan could be carried out with much less loss.

Representatives of the Texas State Department of Agriculture and the State Agricultural College pledged support to whatever measures were deemed necessary. All the Texas delegates were thoroughly aroused to the menacing pest and declared they were ready to support drastic measures. That a cotton-free zone in Texas, however, should not be declared until every other measure calculated to prevent the introduction of the pink boll worm had proved futile, was the sentiment of the Texans.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

New York, August 2, 1917.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 7½@7½c. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 6¾c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 6¾c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda 3@3¼c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 3@3¼c. per lb.; talc, 1½@1¼c. per lb.; chloride of lime, 1½@2c. per lb.; silex, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.

Prime palm oil, 18c. per lb.; clarified palm oil, bbls., 19c. per lb.; Lagos palm oil in casks, 18¾c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 17@18c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, \$1.75@1.80 per gal.; green olive oil, \$1.70 per gal.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 25@30c. per lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 16½@17c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, \$1.18 per gal.; green olive foot oils, 19½@20c. per lb.; soya bean oil, 13¾@14c. per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers' 5 per cent. acidity, \$1.30@1.35 per gal.

Prime city tallow, special, 15c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, 62½@65c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 50c. per lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 45c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 63@64c. per lb.; prime packers' grease, 13½@14c. per lb.

TEXAS COTTON MEAL STANDARDS.

Texas cottonseed meal standards reported last week, as agreed upon by the Texas authorities and trade, were erroneously quoted in the Texas association bulletin in two particulars, namely, crude fiber maximum in choice and prime cottonseed meal. These should read: Choice cottonseed meal—Minimum protein 48 per cent., minimum fat 7 per cent., maximum fiber 9 per cent. (not 10 per cent., as stated).

Prime cottonseed meal—Minimum protein 45 per cent., minimum fat 6 per cent., maximum fiber 10 per cent. (not 12 per cent., as stated).

HUDFORD TRUCKS IN NEW YORK.

The Hudford Company of New York, located at No. 1700 Broadway, have taken over the entire distribution of Hudford trucks for the metropolitan district. These popular cars from this time forth will only be procurable in New York from the above-named firm. They are particularly popular in the retail trade because of their economical operation. Butchers as a rule are quick to take advantage of anything in the delivery line that will be both a time and money saver, which the Hudford truck has proved itself to be, and not alone for delivery purposes but for the hauling of goods from the wholesale markets to the retail shop they are extremely valuable.

Kissel ALL-YEAR Cab with New Kissel Trucks



All-Year Comfort for Drivers Increased Results for Owners

Here is Kissel's latest contribution to the motor truck field—the New ALL-YEAR Cab—a feature that will be eagerly welcomed by motor truck drivers and owners in the provision business, because it:—

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Removes the necessity of layups on account of rain or snow storms.

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Keeps trucks in operation the year around regardless of weather.

In its summer form it provides drivers with a cool, open housing. In winter the ALL-YEAR Cab is quickly changed into a warm, dry, closed cab—weather-proof, draught and leak proof—by adding the winter attachments—\$50 extra.

Announcing the Five New Models of

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A Truck for Every Purpose

Never before has there been offered to provision owners so much truck quality at the price. Chassis prices \$1185 to \$3750.

See your Kissel dealer today. Send for specifications and literature on the ALL-YEAR Cab and New Kissel Trucks.

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Agencies in all principal cities and towns.

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, August 3.—Market strong; prime Western, \$21.95; Middle West, \$21.50 @21.60; city steam, 20½@21c. nominal; refined Continent, \$22.25; South American, \$22.75; Brazil, kegs, \$23.75; compound, 16@16½c., all nominal.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, August 3.—Copra fabrique, 216½ fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 225 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, August 3.—(By Cable).—Beef, extra Indian mess not quoted; pork, prime mess not quoted; shoulders, square, 124s. 6d.; New York, 113s. 6d.; picnic, 107s.; hams, long, 135s.; American cut, 138s. 3d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 138s.; long clear, 143s.; short, back, 137s. 6d.; bellies, 138s. Lard, spot prime, 112s. 6d.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 114s. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow prime city, not quoted; New York City specials not quoted. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new 130s. 6d. Tallow, Austrian (at London), 65s. 6d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was strong, prices advancing sharply with a better outside demand, covering of shorts and evening up over the holidays. The hog market was firmer.

Tallow.

Trade continued quiet with prices very steady. Special loose is quoted at 15c.

Oleo Stearine.

The market was quiet but prices were steady. Oleo is quoted at 16c.

Cottonseed Oil.

Trade was active with prices sharply higher due to light offerings, strength in lard, covering of shorts and bull support. The holidays checked offerings.

Market closed active and strong. Sales, 57,300 bbls. Spot oil, \$14.25 bid. Crude, Southeast, \$12.80 nom. Closing quotations on futures: August, \$14.40@14.50; September, \$14.95@14.98; October, \$14.99@15.61; November, \$14.82@14.88; December, \$14.82@14.88; January, \$14.72@14.73; February, \$14.68@14.73; March, \$14.72@14.85.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, August 3.—Hogs strong to 5c. higher. Bulk of prices, \$15.15@16.20; light, \$14.70@16.20; mixed, \$14.60@16.30; rough heavy, \$14.45@16.35; Yorkers, \$15.80@16.05; pigs, \$11.50@14.25; cattle, steady to weak; beefeves, \$7.50@14; cows and heifers, \$4.30@11.60; stockers and feeders, \$5.75@9. Calves, \$8.50@13; sheep, steady; lambs, \$9.50@14.75; Western, \$7.85@10.65; native, \$7.50@10.60; yearlings, \$8.75@12.65.

Omaha, August 3.—Hogs strong, at \$14.60 @15.85.

Buffalo, August 3.—Hogs higher; on sale, 1,920, at \$16.25@16.50.

Kansas City, August 3.—Hogs strong, at \$13.80@16.15.

St. Joseph, August 3.—Hogs steady, at \$14.50@16.15.

Sioux City, August 3.—Hogs steady, at \$14.40@15.70.

Louisville, August 3.—Hogs steady, at \$15.25@15.85.

St. Louis, August 3.—Hogs higher, at \$15.60 @16.15.

Indianapolis, August 3.—Hogs steady, at \$16@16.20.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, July 28, 1917, are reported as follows:

Chicago.				
Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.		
Armour & Co.	10,721	17,500	11,292	
Swift & Co.	8,306	15,100	11,069	
G. H. Hammond Co.	3,312	7,300	—	
Morris & Co.	7,141	4,000	6,143	
Wilson & Co.	7,367	10,500	8,240	
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	559	5,206	—	
Libby, McNeill & Libby, Inc.	1,433	—	—	
Boyd, Lunham & Co.	4,700	hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 3,000 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 5,400 hogs; Roberts & Oak, 3,300 hogs; Miller & Hart, 2,000 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 5,300 hogs; others, 9,800 hogs.	—	—

Kansas City.			
Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	
Armour & Co.	12,072	6,891	718
Fowler Packing Co.	800	—	—
Wilson & Co.	9,000	6,612	1,793
Swift & Co.	12,635	4,666	4,698
Cudahy Packing Co.	9,171	8,089	3,612
Morris & Co.	9,505	4,118	1,395
Others	1,775	2,554	58
Wolf Packing Co.	78	cattle; John Morell & Co., 410 cattle; Independent Packing Co., 390 cattle; Schwartz, Boles & Co., 1,703 hogs; Rice & Kirk, 998 hogs.	—

Omaha.			
Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	
Morris & Co.	3,000	12,291	2,920
Swift & Co.	6,040	14,608	6,501
Cudahy Packing Co.	5,606	14,866	8,861
Armour & Co.	4,404	16,372	3,464
Swartz & Co.	—	2,059	—
J. W. Murphy	—	9,200	—
Lincoln Packing Co.	52	cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 72 cattle; Kohrs Packing Co., 354 hogs.	—

St. Louis.			
Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	
Morris & Co.	5,547	2,382	5,346
Swift & Co.	6,906	3,039	5,511
Armour & Co.	7,080	2,032	6,388
East Side Packing Co.	120	1,936	—
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	1,963	—	—
Independent Packing Co.	1,112	868	—
Sartorius Provision Co.	—	240	—
Carondelet Packing Co.	—	221	—
Hill Packing Co.	—	692	—
American Packing Co.	128	1,122	—
Krey Packing Co.	55	1,339	—
J. H. Belz Provision Co.	—	1,233	—

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending July 28, 1917:

CATTLE.

Chicago	50,892
Kansas City	49,110
Omaha	19,959
E. St. Louis	21,631
St. Joseph	11,979
Cudahy	496
South St. Paul	9,937
New York and Jersey City	7,376
Philadelphia	3,217
Oklahoma City	8,325

HOGS.

Chicago	58,130
Kansas City	32,781
Omaha	58,617
E. St. Louis	25,777
St. Joseph	39,887
Cudahy	3,804
Cedar Rapids	6,000
Ottumwa	5,732
South St. Paul	13,278
New York and Jersey City	11,243
Philadelphia	6,898
Oklahoma City	6,017

SHEEP.

Chicago	54,873
Kansas City	12,888
Omaha	17,388
E. St. Louis	18,917
St. Joseph	9,054
Cudahy	30
South St. Paul	898
New York and Jersey City	34,533
Philadelphia	7,470
Oklahoma City	96

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1917.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	900	4,000	7,000
Kansas City	300	500	500
Omaha	100	8,000	—
St. Louis	1,000	5,000	300
St. Joseph	200	7,000	2,000
Sioux City	250	500	2,500
St. Paul	420	200	100
Oklahoma City	500	400	200
Fort Worth	688	173	—
Denver	200	700	2,800
Louisville	700	—	—
Cudahy	—	700	—
Wichita	342	—	—
Indianapolis	—	7,000	—
Pittsburgh	—	2,000	300
Cincinnati	260	1,900	1,000
Buffalo	750	4,000	—
Cleveland	100	1,000	200
New York	552	1,894	1,460

MONDAY, JULY 30, 1917.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	6,000	17,000	6,000
Kansas City	2,500	8,000	2,500
Omaha	8,700	10,000	9,000
St. Louis	8,800	9,600	4,700
St. Joseph	4,500	6,000	1,000
Sioux City	5,000	6,000	—
St. Paul	8,900	6,000	500
Fort Worth	6,000	1,500	1,200
Milwaukee	620	—	—
Denver	2,300	800	—
Louisville	2,200	2,100	5,800
Cudahy	400	—	—
Wichita	124	—	—
Indianapolis	6,000	—	—
Pittsburgh	3,000	4,600	3,000
Cincinnati	2,400	2,683	1,900
Buffalo	4,700	6,400	1,200
Cleveland	50	3,000	500
New York	3,156	4,238	6,552

TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1917.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	3,000	10,000	7,000
Kansas City	22,000	13,000	3,000
Omaha	—	12,000	—
St. Louis	7,400	8,000	3,800
St. Joseph	2,800	7,000	2,000
Sioux City	600	7,000	300
St. Paul	3,000	—	—
Fort Worth	2,035	—	—
Milwaukee	800	1,500	2,100
Detroit	200	600	1,700
Louisville	720	—	—
Cudahy	1,600	—	—
Wichita	2,045	—	—
Indianapolis	1,300	7,000	800
Pittsburgh	2,000	3,000	300
Cincinnati	1,600	1,703	2,700
Buffalo	700	3,500	400
Cleveland	1,000	1,000	300
New York	720	1,140	4,210

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1917.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	6,000	18,000	8,000
Kansas City	8,000	8,000	2,000
Omaha	2,100	14,700	6,300
St. Louis	4,000	5,500	5,500
St. Joseph	1,500	9,800	1,500
Sioux City	400	—	—
St. Paul	400	—	—
Fort Worth	24,000	1,000	—
Milwaukee	2,700	2,100	330
Detroit	—	743	—
Louisville	—	1,500	—
Cudahy	—	500	—
Wichita	—	1,000	—
Indianapolis	—	7,000	—
Pittsburgh	1,300	2,612	3,800
Cincinnati	500	2,800	—
Buffalo	500	1,000	—
Cleveland	—	1,000	—
New York	650	1,910	7,830

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1917.

August 4, 1917

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Trading has been moderate in packer hides. Sellers have booked up sizable lots of late slaughter heavy hides and are carrying large stocks of old salting light average hides.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—A rather limited amount of business was put through in packer hides last week. Trading took in several selections, but only in late take-off. Buyers are entirely out of the market on the old hides and sellers have most of this class of stock to dispose of. The heavy end of the list is receiving the best call and light hides are piling up, showing stocks of considerable size in both native and branded cows. Prices paid for the stuff moving now are on a steady plane and represent advances of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1c. a pound above the figures quoted the Government on the recent options. Native steers sold at 30c. flat for both heavy and light weight April hides. About 3,500 such hides were traded in. About 1,500 June take-off sold alone at 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. July forward salting last sold at 34c. and that is the quoted level for further business with stock small in such salting and ample in the prior take-off. Texas steers sold at the former rate of 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for about 16,000 June, July and August heavy hides, all sellers participating in the movement. No light or extreme light Texas steers were sold. These are quoted at 31 to 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for the former and the latter are in large supply and quoted nominal at 28 to 30c. for business. Butt branded steers did not sell. These are quoted at the last sale rate of 32c. asked. Available stocks are moderately ample. Colorado steers sold at 31c. for 3,500 June-July heavy weights alone. Prior business in heavy and light weights was at 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. of similar salting. Available stocks are moderately ample especially in back salting. Branded cows are a drug on the market but there is no pressure to sell evident. Winter hides are quoted at 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 28c. nominal and late take-off is held up to 30c. Last sales were at 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. made some time ago for spring slaughter. Heavy native cows sold at 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for 8,500 June-July-August take-off with light hides included in weights down to 43 lbs. This selection is well booked up and seems firm in tone. Light native cows are quoted at 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. paid for 43 to 55 lbs. June-July-August take-off. Straight weights quoted at 32c. nominal for late take-off based on recent sales of similar salting extreme light native steers at that figure. Available stocks of light hides are ample, especially so in the winter take-off which is offered at 30c. and which buyers think they can secure at considerably less money. A lot of 15,000 May-June-July light native cows later sold at 32c. This is in line with the recent sales of packer extreme light

native steers of similar salting at the same price. It is said the buyers of this lot are figuring with sellers for other blocks. It is also stated that these hides are going into Government leather on which the recent options were obtained. Native bulls were not sold. Last sales were at 27c. for summer stock. Bids at that rate for summer and fall hides were refused and 28c. demanded. Available stocks in salt are extremely meager. Branded bulls quoted slow and waiting at 24 to 26c. nominal as to averages, sections and salting. Stocks are small.

Later.—Packer hides quiet and waiting. Quotations unchanged.

COUNTRY HIDES.—A rather quiet period was experienced in country hides. The moderate amount of business done, was altogether in free of grub hides running well for short haired stock. Sellers are burdened with rather ample stocks of winter hides and they are making their offerings ready to include a percentage of these long haired lots, hoping in this way to get rid of these undesirable hides, as there is no call whatever for them alone. Prices paid for the stock moving were relatively steady with underlying strength manifested in some limited movement at a trifle better figures. Hides sold were entirely for consumption into army leathers. Even the extreme light hides which sold went for light harness and belting leathers. There is no domestic shoe or other leather demand and consequently no call for hides to make such leathers. On this account stock of less desirable hides have piled up. Government leathers cannot be made from old or badly flayed hides. Heavy steers were not sold. Nominal market is considered at 28c., the last price realized. Stocks are meager and very little demand is noted. Heavy cows sold at 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. in connection with buff weights for quality mainly firsts and short haired. Ordinary mixed haired lots are still available at 26c. Stocks are moderate in good quality. Buffs sold at 26c. for current receipts about half firsts and mixed hair. Better hides sold at 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. with heavy cows in connection. Winter buffs are offered as low as 23c. without attracting even counter bids. No seconds were sold. These are quoted at the usual discount in late receipts and down to 22c. asked for winter grubby lots. The situation in the outside markets is strong at 24 to 26c. delivered basis for all weights of seasonable hides as to varieties, descriptions and sections. Extremes sold at 27c. for a couple of thousand grub free hides without regard for hair. Three thousand mixed haired grub free hides touched 28c. More stock offered at these rates. Buyers seem willing to pay 27c. for choice hides suitable for working into harness and belting leathers. There is no call from upper leather makers. Poorer extremes are offered down to 25c. for stock of fair description. Winter rubby lots quoted down to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. asked. Branded hides are a drug on the market. Ample stocks are held which run toward light averages. This class of goods is decidedly dull even in the big packer market. Country lots are offered at 21 to 22c. without attracting even counter bids. Country packer branded hides are quoted at 25 to 30c. asked nominal as to descriptions. Bulls are waiting. Last sales were at 22 to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for country lots as to averages and quality. More

stock available at these figures. Holders think goods worth the money owing to strength manifested in big and small packer bulls of late. Country packer bulls quoted at 24 to 27c. nominal as to descriptions and salting.

Later.—Countries steady. Two cars of free of grubs, mainly short-haired extremes, sold 28c. Good buffs and heavy cows held 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

CALFSKINS were lifeless. Collectors are caught up on their former sales and are offering in their present and forward collections at 43c. Well posted operators think bids at 41c. would be accepted. Outside city calfskins are freely offered as low as 40c.; Country run of stock quoted at 35 to 38c. asked. Some outside lots of country skins are said to be offered down to 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Packer calfskins are still held at 45c. for back salting, the last sale figure. Special weights held at 47c. and all killers talk 50c. for current take-off. Deacons quoted at \$2.20 to 3.05 and light calf at \$2.40 to 3.25; outside for city skins. Later about 10,000 city calf 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 pounds sold at 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Kipskins are slow. No business reported this week. Stocks are beginning to show some size. Country lots are quoted at 31 to 33c. nominal; city skins range at 35 to 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for business although generally held higher. Packer skins are still held at the last sale rate of 45c. Stocks are of moderate size now. Later a car of city kipskins sold at 37c. late in the week.

HORSE HIDES are slow. Stocks are large. Buyers' views are \$7.50 for country run; sellers want \$7.75 to 8.25. City hides quoted at \$8.25 to 8.75 for business. Ponies and glues \$3.75 to \$4.25 nominal and colt skins quoted at \$1.00 to 2.00 nominal.

HOGSKINS are slow and nominal at \$1.10 to \$1.25 average for country run of skins with reflected pigs and glues out at half rates. No. 1 pigskin strips quoted 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. bid; No. 2's at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and No. 3's at 5 to 7c. as to measurements.

SHEEP PELTS.—Moderate trade is going on in sheepskins at former figures. Packers have been successful in keeping their stocks at a low point even through the present quiet period. Pullers are faced with a poor pulled wool and pickled skin markets and are reluctant about laying in large supplies of raw stock. Packer shearlings are bringing \$1.70 and lambskins are moving in a range of \$2.45 to \$2.50 as to sections. Dry western pelts are active. About four cars of good western skins sold at 47c. and a car of choice Montana skins touched 50c. Pickled sheepskins are dull and waiting at \$7.50 to \$10.00 dozen nominal.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—The market was active this week as noted in sales of 8,000 January, February and March spready native steers at 30c. Another packer sold 13 cars native steers at 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for June salting and 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for July and August kill. Lights moved at 1c. less. Also a car a month of spready native steers were sold by one other packer at 34c. for June and December and 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for July to November inclusive. A Jersey City packer also sold his spready native steers at 34c. for Junes and 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for July to November inclusive. In small packer hides the market is slow and no special inquiries were noted for any varieties. Some recent sales at outside points were made of June and July native steers at 32c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—There was but little trading noted this past week, outside of a few sales of short hair and free of grub buffs at prices ranging from 26@26 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. A bid of 26c. was declined for a car of western mixed hair hides, 50 lbs. and up and containing 15 per cent grubs. A car of western steers 50 lbs. and up and averaging about 60 lbs. mixed hair and about 20 per cent grubby sold at 26c. A car of western all short hair extremes was offered here at 27c. Middle west and Ohio shippers are quoting buffs at 23@26 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., according to quality, etc. and extremes at 26@28c. with some sales recently made at the outside price for strictly short hair stock. No new trading is noted in New York state and New England, etc. all weight hides which are

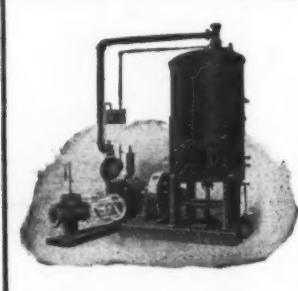
(Continued on page 43.)

PROCRASTINATOR!

(Means the fellow who is always putting things off until tomorrow, and tomorrow never comes.)

C. H. A. Wannenwetsch & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Packing House Architects and Engineers.



LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yard, Chicago, August 1.

Parched pastures in some sections of the country have forced to the market a great many cattle, which under favorable conditions would have been strung along during the next thirty to fifty days. Last week's run was excessive at all points, Kansas City having approximately 80,000 cattle, and Chicago's liberal run of 61,000 included quite a good many cattle that were forwarded from the other markets. Arriving as they did during the closing days of the week, they simply were an added burden on a market that was already taxed almost to its limit. Closing prices were badly demoralized, and anywhere from 75c. @ \$1.25 per cwt. lower on anything showing grass. Medium to good cattle were off 35@50c. and even the choice grades suffered some decline. A threatened switchmen's strike at the end of the week caused many of the railroads to refuse to accept shipments of live stock for Chicago, and it cut Monday's run to 7,141 cattle. A few good to choice corn-fed beefeves sold steady to strong, but on the rank and file of the offerings it was a "hard to quote" market; Tuesday's trade being a repetition of Monday's dullness with 2,910 cattle on sale, while on Wednesday, with estimated receipts of 18,000, the early market was strong to a shade higher on the prime cattle and about steady on others, but quite a few cattle that arrived late met with an extremely indifferent demand. Despite the fact that the week's receipts in Chicago will be very light, and total approximately 38,000, some late arrivals on Wednesday went over unsold for lack of bids, and in a general way, aside from real choice cattle, the trade shows 25@50c. further decline, which puts the rank and file of the offerings at a comparatively low point. Under ordinary conditions this would result in curtailed receipts and some reaction, but reports come to us indicating that many parts of the country are burning up, and if such reports are authentic, we fear a continued liberal market-ward movement of medium and low-priced cattle, and if this takes place no change can be expected for at least a week or two.

The heavy market-ward movement of low-priced grassy steers to all of the markets, and particularly Kansas City, has naturally had a very depressing effect upon the market for butcher-stuff, especially the medium and common kinds, and during the closing days of last week the market slumped off

(Continued on page 36.)

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., August 1.

Cattle receipts for the week ending today amounted to 32,000, of which 3,400 were on the southern side. The offerings for the most part were made up of common light weight grass cattle, very few good cattle were received and no strictly choice ones. The market on strictly choice cattle was steady, but on all other grades about \$1@1.50 lower than a week ago. Best beef steers

topped on Tuesday at \$13.15, some few loads sold from \$12@13, with the fair grades going from \$10.50@11.75; light, common and medium cattle went in a range of \$7.50@10.25. Butcher cattle, record about the same decline as in steers and quality in these grades was also lacking. Best heifers brought up to \$13, with best yearlings topping at \$13.25, on Monday. Cows are quoted up to \$10.25, the best offerings this week sold up to \$9, with the bulk going in a range of \$7 @8.50. The stocker and feeder trade has been dull, very few inquiries for these grades. The market on these offerings has also declined and the quotations range from \$6@9.50. Calves topped the week at \$13. The market on the southern side also shows a decline of \$1 to \$1.50 for the week. Best Oklahoma steers topped the market, on Monday, by bringing \$9.65.

Receipts of hogs for the week amounted to 47,950. Quality of the offerings was poor to fair, no strictly choice hogs were received. The market is about 5 higher than the close of last week. The high time of the week was Monday when 16.12½ was paid for good heavy hogs. Quotations at this writing are: Mixed and butchers, \$15.50@16; good heavy, \$15.95@16.05; rough, \$14.50 @14.75; lights, \$15.45@15.80; pigs, \$10.50@15; bulk, \$15.50@15.95. Sheep receipts for the week amount to 17,000. The market on sheep has been on a steady basis, but on lambs is about \$1 lower than a week ago. Lambs that at the close of last week brought \$15 today would not bring more than \$14. While \$14.50 was paid for one deck of lambs by city butchers, the packer top was \$14 today. The general quotation on lambs ranges from \$10.50 to the top. Fat ewes are quoted from \$8@8.50; choppers, \$6@6.50; cannery, \$4@4.50. For the last several weeks sheep offerings have been scarce and the market has shown very little, if any, change.

—♦—

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, July 31.

Cattle receipts today were 22,000 head, market slow, steady on prime natives, top \$13.75, weak to 20c. lower on grass cattle. Hog supply was 12,500, market steady to 10c. lower, top \$16.10. Sheep and lamb receipts were 3,000 head, market steady to weak, best lambs here \$14.50.

Missouri heavy steers brought \$13.75, and Missouri yearlings, 1,100 pounds average, brought the same price. Best wintered grass steers sold around \$12.50, good weighty steers at \$10.50@11.50, light steers and plain ones of some weight \$9@10.25. Oklahoma again shipped lightly, 12 loads in the quarantine division, and a light run in native division, light weight steers and common cow stuff getting slow action and the full decline a quarter off in some cases, steer sales at \$6.50 @9.50. Receipts are lighter this week, but hot weather and clear skies, and some actual droughty spots, take the life out of the market.

Recent advances brought out a larger hog supply, and demand was good for the best hogs, prices steady, top \$16.10, medium weights up to \$15.95, lights \$15.85, bulk of sales \$15.20@15.95. There were a good many common mixed hogs in the run, which sold late and some of them 10c. lower. A general

rain would stop the disposition to sell brood sows and light hogs in a degree, as owners would feel more like feeding valuable old corn if they could count on some new corn soon. Dry hot weather raises fear for the new crop, and results in some sacrifice of hogs that could be held with profit if the weather proves seasonable.

Further weakness developed in lambs, though the best here brought same price as the best here yesterday, \$14.50. Three decks of Western feeding lambs sold yesterday at \$14.60, pretty good Idahos, and choice feeding lambs weighing around 55 pounds will bring as much as best killers or more, right along. Fat ewes sell around \$9, young breeding ewes up to \$14, common old broken mouth ewes down to \$6.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. Omaha, Neb., July 31.

Owing to the fact that the season of corn-fed cattle has been overlapping the grass cattle season the receipts have been unusually liberal this year and the July arrivals, 89,400 head, establish a new record for the seventh month of the year. For the same reason there has been more than the usual unevenness in the market and the spread in prices has never been wider than it is at present. Prime heavy cattle sold up to \$14 to-day, which is the highest figure ever paid at this market for a load of beef steers. Some choice, heavy grass beefeves brought \$11.75, also a high mark for the season on grassers. The really good to choice cattle are scarce enough to command steady to strong prices right along, but the trend of values for the ordinary run of beef cattle has been downward and both the half-fat corn feds and the bulk of the grassers are selling 50c@\$1 lower than they were a week or ten days ago. The same holds true as to the cows and heifers. They are selling from \$5@9, the bulk of the butcher and beef grades around \$6.50@7.50. Veal calves are unevenly lower with the best of them bringing up to \$12.50, and bulls, stags, etc., are also unevenly but very decidedly lower at \$5.50@\$9.50.

The run of hogs of late has been of very liberal proportions, 58,000 head last week and 260,535 head for the month, the heaviest July run in the history of the trade. Demand has also been liberal, however, and there has been no very material change in prices as compared with a week ago. Packers are still paying a premium for weight and quality and discriminating against light and grassy stock. The 11,700 hogs here to-day sold at substantially steady prices from \$14.25 up to \$15.60, the bulk of the trading being around \$14.50 @\$14.80.

There has been comparatively moderate supplies of sheep and lambs here of late, 35,000 head last week, but the demand has lacked pep and the trend of values has been downward. Little aged stock is coming and the lambs are selling around 50c@75c lower than a week ago. In fact, the feeder buyers are actually paying more for the thin stock than the packers are for the killing kinds. Fat lambs are selling at \$14.25@14.75, the feeder grades bringing \$15@15.20. Yearlings are going at \$9.50@10.75; wethers at \$9@10.50 and ewes at \$8@9.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JULY 30, 1917.

	Sheep and	Beeves.	Calves.	Lambs.	Hogs.
Jersey City	4,277	2,572	24,793	8,817	
Central Union	1,663	855	9,700		
New York	1,436	3,149	40	2,426	
Totals	7,376	11,576	34,533	11,243	
Totals last week.....	8,537	9,408	35,241	14,797	

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Wilmington, Del.—The Tex-Mex Fish & Game Co., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000.

Alvin, Texas.—C. A. Levens, C. W. Marlin and W. M. Galey have incorporated the Alvin Light & Ice Co. Capital stock, \$15,000.

Trenton, N. J.—The Columbia Milk Farms, 5 West State Street, to deal in farm and dairy products, has been incorporated with \$125,000.

Machias, Maine.—The Sea Shore Sardine Co., to preserve, pack, dry, prepare, etc., all kinds of sea food, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000.

Rosslyn, Va.—The Arlington Ice & Storage Co., has been incorporated with William McGuire as president and Henry A. Wassung, 1513 Buchanan Avenue, secretary and treasurer, both of Washington, D. C. Capital stock, \$10,000.

Waddington, N. Y.—The Waddington Condensed Milk Co., to deal in milk and dairy products, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by N. A. Van Son and M. Van Son of Hoboken, N. J. and W. J. McKay, 600 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ICE NOTES.

Burlington, Iowa.—Fire destroyed the plant of the Sanitary Ice Co.

Claude, Texas.—An ice factory will be built by A. V. Wilson and O. F. Smalley.

Chickasha, Okla.—The plant of the Chickasha Ice & Cold Storage Co., has been damaged by fire.

Vicksburg, Miss.—A cold storage plant will be installed by the Merchants & Farmers Cooperative Creamery.

Hudson, Que., Canada.—Fire caused by lightning destroyed the ice plant of the Canada Ice Company.

PRACTICAL POINTS ON LUBRICANTS AND LUBRICATION.

(W. A. Lailor, Philadelphia, in Refrigerating World.)

In the average power plant the matter of lubricants and lubrication offers probably as good an opportunity for the accomplishment of great savings and economies as any other branch of the work, and this because in the great majority of plants no particular study has been made to determine what lubricant and what method of applying it to the work is best adapted for the particular conditions and requirements.

This is largely due to the fact that but little data is available as to the uses of the different grade of oils, etc. If under operating conditions an oil is found to give satisfactory service, the use of the oil is generally continued, though as a matter of fact it might be possible, by using a cheaper grade of oil, to secure the same results with less cost. Then again a change in the method of applying the oil will in some cases give the same results with a considerable decrease in the consumption of the oil.

The object of lubricating the bearing of an engine, or any other moving part, is to reduce to a minimum the friction of the

parts moving over or against one another, and to prevent the generation of heat, and excessive wearing action. The lubricant attains its purpose by interposing itself in the form of a very thin film between the rubbing surfaces, preventing them from coming in actual contact with each other.

It follows therefore that the requisites of a good lubricant are:

1. Body enough to cause it to remain between the rubbing surfaces and prevent actual contact. This property is usually termed "viscosity" of the oil.

2. Freedom from acids or other corrosive or destructive factors that might tend to eat away or corrode and roughen the bearing surfaces.

3. As great fluidity or mobility as is consistent with the proper body. This mobility is desirable so that the lubricant will flow to all parts of the bearing, though it should not be so light that it will flow away to waste without properly doing its work.

4. A minimum coefficient of friction, i. e., offering as little resistance as possible to the movement of the bearing surfaces.

5. Freedom from gummy substances which tend to clog and obstruct the bearing passages, and cause undue friction.

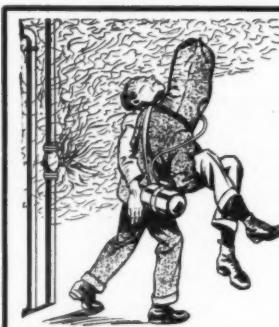
6. High flash point and fire or burning point to eliminate danger from fire and explosion, and to prevent as much as possible the volatilization of the oil when brought in contact with heat.

7. The property of absorbing and carrying off any heat generated in the bearings is also quite desirable.

Specific gravity and color of an oil are of no particular importance in connection with the lubricating qualities, but are of assistance in helping to identify the base and origin of the same.

The Viscosity of Oil.

The "viscosity" or body of the oil is the most important feature to be considered, and within certain limits actually determines the lubricating value of the oil. Viscosity may be said to be the measure of the internal resistance of the oil, or its resistance to flow. The viscosity is determined and tested by means of an instrument termed the "viscosimeter," designed along many different lines, though the principle usually employed is the time it requires for a certain unit of oil to run through a standard orifice, i. e., the number of seconds required for a given unit of oil to flow through a given size orifice at a given temperature. Engine oils are usually tested at 70 deg. Fahr., while cylinder oils are tested for viscosity at 210 deg. Fahr.



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enables the wearer to enter the fumes instantly and safely for repairing leaks or to rescue a fellow workman.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Where extremely heavy loads are to be carried, the body or viscosity of the oil should, of course, be higher so that the higher pressures can be withstood. Since heat reduces the viscosity of an oil, where heat is encountered the oil with the higher viscosity when cold is desirable. In order to cut down frictional losses to the lowest point, the oil with the lowest viscosity that is suited to the service is the most desirable.

The test for the fluidity of the oil is based on the "cold test," i. e., the temperature at which the oil will begin to flow. This test is made by solidifying the oil by cooling it with salt and ice, and then warming by degrees until mobility is observed. This "cold test" is of extreme importance in connection with oils used for refrigerating apparatus where low temperatures are encountered.

To detect animal or vegetable matter in lubricating oils . . . these ingredients being extremely undesirable where exposure to heat is encountered because of the generation of acids resulting from decomposition) a small piece of caustic soda (NaOH) should be added to a small sample of oil, and the whole body heated. If after cooling the body solidifies to any extent, it is a sign that animal or vegetable matter is present.

Sometimes tar is added to oils to give them body, or it may be present because of imperfect refining. These substances are detrimental to the lubricating qualities because of the tendency to stick and gum, causing undue frictional resistance. As a test for tar, dilute a small sample of oil in about 20 parts of good quality gasoline. If any tar is present it will be dissolved out, and precipitated to the bottom in a thick black mass.

Acidity of Oils.

Acid is another property sometimes found in oils, especially in the animal and vegetable classes. It is an undesirable constituent because of the danger it involves to corroding the materials with which it comes in contact. Oil may be tested for acid in a very simple way—place a small sample of oil on a copper surface that has been carefully scraped clean until it is bright. If acid is present a green discoloration of the copper denoting corrosion, will be noted in a few hours' time.

Moisture is also very frequently present in lubricating oils. Its presence may be detected by taking a small test tube and placing in it a small quantity of oil, poured into the tube in such a manner that it adheres to all sides of oil. If this tube is then heated to 300 to 325 degrees in a paraffin bath, the oil adhering to the walls will give off its moisture causing a violent bubbling and cracking action.

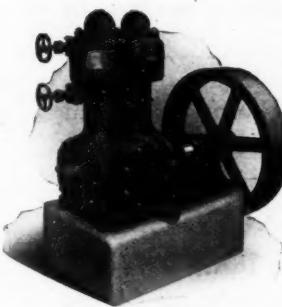
The specific gravity of the oil is obtained by weighing a sample of the oil in any receptacle in which the volume can be meas-

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CHICAGO: Wakem & McLaughlin.
CINCINNATI: Pan-Hamile Storage Warehouse Co.
CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co.; Harry E. Bollinger.
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co.; Newman Bros., Inc.
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Company.
HAVANA: O. B. Cintas.
HOUSTON: Texas Warehouse Co.
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.
LIVERPOOL: Peter R. McQuie & Son.
LOS ANGELES: York-California Construction Co.
LOUISVILLE: Union Warehouse Branch.
MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.
MEXICO, D. F.: Ernst O. Helmsdorf.
NEWARK: American Oil & Sup. Co.
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WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS

MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION



is essential to success in many lines of business, and Y O R K Products have played an important part in the development and expansion of these lines over the entire field.

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YORK Refrigerating Machinery is the result of years of careful research, exhaustive tests, and the labor of experienced Engineers and competent Workmen; and for the Marketer of Provisions — who depends on the quality of his goods for the continued success of his business—it is the logical equipment to buy.

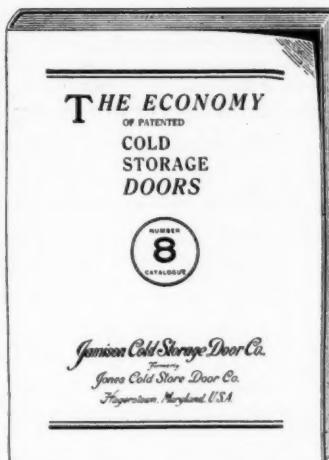
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Doors and Windows**

ured accurately. A sample of pure distilled water is carefully weighed at 60 deg. Fahr. A sample of the oil, of exactly the same volume, is then weighed at 60 deg. in the same receptacle. The weight of the oil divided by the weight of the water gives the specific gravity at 60 deg. Fahr. Baume's gravity scale is based on certain arbitrary determinations placed on an instrument designed on the principle of the hydrometer.

Flash Point of Oil.

The "flash point" is the temperature at which the oil begins to give off vapors which will ignite when brought in contact with a flame. The usual method of determining the flash point is to take a small sample of oil, say 3 or 4 ounces, and heat it in a metal crucible or cup, a thermometer being immersed in the center of the body to enable temperature readings to be taken. The oil is gradually heated up by a gas flame at a slow uniform rate. A test flame about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch or $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in size, usually passed from a small gas hose with a piece of glass tubing tapered at the end, is slowly passed over the sur-

face of the heated oil. When vapors which arise from the oil ignite in flashes, the temperature on the thermometer is noted as the "flash point." The heating is then continued until the point is reached where the vapors arising from the oil burn in a free constant flame. This is the "fire point," or point at which the oil will begin to burn freely. For steam plant work, especially in connection with engine cylinder lubrication, it is desirable to have oil of high flash point, say over 500 deg. Fahr. because the oil is brought into contact with steam at high temperatures, which would tend to decompose an oil that would volatilize at low temperatures. As a general rule the "fire point" should be from 40 to 65 degs. Fahr. higher than the "flash point."

Lubricants may be divided into two broad classes (1) the liquids or oils, and (2) the solids and greases. Lubricants of either of these two classes may be sub-divided according to the base and origin, i. e., mineral, animal and vegetable.

The mineral derivatives are the most desirable, especially for power plant work.

These are obtained from crude petroleum, and they can be supplied in a great variety of grades from the finest grade of thin easy flowing oil down to the heavy oils of great viscosity, all depending on the degree of distillation to which they have been subjected, the lighter oils of course being those that are driven off at the earlier stages of the distillation processes.

Animal oils are derived from tallow, lard, fish oils, etc. These have excellent lubricating qualities but they are objectionable in power plant work because they decompose under the influence of heat, setting free acids which become dangerous because of their attacking metal surfaces. The animal oils also congeal when cooled to any appreciable degree. There is also the likelihood of turning rancid under unfavorable conditions of storage.

The vegetable oils are derived from such products as linseed, cottonseed, olives, rape and palm. These oils also have excellent lubricating qualities, although as in the case of animal oils they are undesirable for power plant work because of their decomposition at high temperatures. They are also inclined to become gummy and thick. The vegetable oils are rarely used in power plant practice in their pure state, but are very frequently combined with mineral oils with good results.

Solid Lubricants.

Classed as solid lubricants are graphite, soapstone and mica. These solid lubricants cake and form a surface with minimum friction between the moving parts. Because of the substantial bearing provided this class of lubricant is used more generally where great loads are carried on very small areas, and when the rotating speed is not high. The coefficient of friction, however, is so much higher than with the liquid oils that it is usually more economical to provide larger bearings and use the liquid lubricant. The commercial grease, also classed as a solid lubricant, is merely a compound of oils and fats with sufficient soap, lime, etc., to supply the necessary firmness or body.

A very general outline of the nature of lubricant suitable for various groups of equipment is as follows:

1. Ordinary heavy machinery bearings should be supplied with a heavy mineral oil or a heavy vegetable oil.

2. For steam cylinder work a good grade of mineral oil, with high flash point, should be used. No vegetable or animal matter should be contained.

3. For air compressors, mineral oil with a high flash point should be used. A high fire point is also desirable to guard against any possibility of explosion due to the presence of heat.

4. Refrigerating compressors should be supplied particularly with oil having a low cold test, i. e., one that will flow freely at low temperatures.

5. For gas engine cylinder lubrication an oil that has a high flash and fire point is also very desirable. An oil that leaves behind the least amount of carbon or residue is also well suited for this work.

6. Delicate instruments, such as watch and clock mechanism, etc., should be lubricated with a fine quality of animal oil.

7. For light pressures and high speeds a heavy mineral oil best meets the requirements.

8. For heavy pressures and slow speed a solid lubricant of grease or tallow composition should be used.

9. For heavy pressures and high speeds a good heavy grade of mineral oil should be employed.

10. For very great pressures and slow speeds, a solid lubricant such as graphite or soapstone is desirable because of its body and ability to withstand tremendous pressures.

While the selection of the proper lubricant is of tremendous importance, it is certain also that the full benefits cannot be derived therefrom unless this lubricant is properly applied, i. e., unless the proper means of lubrication is afforded.

(Continued on page 41.)

Every month Libby's packaged foods are winning thousands

The Libby advertising is opening a market so great that it is astounding the whole grocery trade.

The tremendous scope of the market for packaged foods—the ease with which America's millions of housewives are being won to them—is a revelation to retailers and jobbers everywhere.

The country seems to be eager for them: The full-page Libby advertisement in the June magazines had been out a few days when over fifteen thousand letters from women came pouring into the Libby Offices.

So it goes month after month—the market is so vast that there seems to be no limit to its possibilities.

Are you getting in on the "ground floor" of this big development in the sale of packaged foods? If not, you are missing a profit opportunity, such as seldom occurs in the grocery field.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago



FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

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"America's tidal wave of efficiency and economy to protect her national wealth, increase her agricultural crops and speed up her industrial and mercantile activities demands the use of automobiles and motor trucks," says Ira L. Kohn, Metropolitan distributor of KisselKar trucks. "The big aim of the business world is increased production, and we must take care of this production by speeding up its haulage, transportation and delivery.

"Every retailer, wholesaler and manufacturer must have the proper equipment for handling this record business. More and more have people realized that the passenger car is the greatest time economizer and personal efficiency producer of the day, and during the present times when personal efficiency is a business necessity, the automobile has become more and more recognized as a necessary part of the individual's equipment, just as the motor truck has become indispensable to the business world's transportation departments."

YORK REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT.

The York Manufacturing Company, York, Pa., reports that since June 22 it has made the following installations of refrigerating machinery and equipment in addition to those reported in the last issue of The National Provisioner:

Hobson Brothers Packing Co., Oxnard, Cal.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Wheeling Sanitary Manufacturing Co. (storage), Tiltonsville, Ohio; a one-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Steinman Bros. Supply Co. (mine store), South Fork, Pa.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Mees Bakery, Philadelphia, Pa.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Lilly Run Supply Co. (mine store) No. 1 Store, Republic, Pa.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Lilly Run Supply Co. (mine store) No. 2 Store, Republic, Pa.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Americus Republican Club, Pittsburgh, Pa.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Hall, Kaul & Hyde (meats), St. Mary's, Pa.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

West Virginia Beverage Co. (soft drinks), Charleston, W. Va.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Communtzie Bros. (ice cream), Morgantown, W. Va.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Purity Ice Cream & Bottling Co., Moundsville, W. Va.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. (cooling drinking water), East Pittsburgh, Pa.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting

belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

A. M. Byers & Company (cooling drinking water), Pittsburgh, Pa.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

A. E. Negus (market and delicatessen), Pittsburgh, Pa.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Fostoria Creamery Co., Fostoria, Ohio; one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. (cooling drinking water), Akron, Ohio; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Pacific Light & Power Co. (commissary), Cascada, Cal.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Latham & Sons (butter and eggs), Ottawa, Kan.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Jones Store Company (department store), Kansas City, Mo.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Missouri Valley Creamery Co., Washington, Mo.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Hall & Finney Creamery Co., Arkansas City, Kan.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Ashland Ice & Storage Co., Ashland, Ore.; two 20-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machines and high pressure side complete.

Payette Co-Operative Creamery, Payette, Idaho; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

H. O. Main, Mokelumne, Cal.; a one-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

A. P. May, Inc., Coalanga, Cal.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Omer C. McLane, El Centro, Cal.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Furnas Ice Cream Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; two 12-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machines and high pressure side complete.

A. E. Plant (dairy farm), Campbell, Ill.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Serv-U-S Evaporated Milk Co., Belleville, Wis.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Acme Packing Co., Chicago, Ill.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Hot Springs Hotel, Idaho Springs, Colo.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Ralph M. Lorenz (ice), Brandywine, Md.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Walker-Smith Co. (wholesale grocers), Brownwood, Texas; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

St. Joseph's Foundling Orphans' Home, Brooklyn, N. Y.; a 1-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Charles Boldt Glass Co. (cooling drinking water), East End, Cincinnati, Ohio; one

2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This is a duplicate of the plant we furnished these parties earlier in the season.

N. J. Bell (theatre), Montgomery, Ala.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Rocky Crest Sanitarium, Olean, N. Y.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Steamship "Magdeburg," New York N. Y.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a vertical enclosed type slide valve engine, and high pressure side complete.

Lithoprint Co. (cooling water in photo printing establishment), 41 Warren Street, New York; a 1-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Planters Nut & Chocolate Co. (cooling peanut storage in confectionery plant), Suffolk, Va.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Gus J. Staats, New York, N. Y.; a 1-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This installation was made on board a ship of the Lamport & Holt Steamship Co., New York, N. Y.

Hotel Imperial, Greenville, S. C.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

National Silk Dyeing Works, Paterson, N. J.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a vertical enclosed type slide valve engine and high pressure side complete.

Haddad & Solomon, Winber, Pa.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Steamship "Ida," New York, N. Y.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a vertical enclosed type slide valve engine, and high pressure side complete.

Sisters Hospital, Lima, Ohio; one 6-ton vertical single-acting enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a vertical enclosed type slide valve engine, and high pressure side complete.

League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This installation was made on board the United States transport "Kittery."

Paola Crystal Ice Company, Paola, Kan.; one 20-in. by 8-ft. ammonia drier-cooler-purifier.

Swift & Company, Detroit, Mich.; 10,900 feet of 2-in. full weight piping.

The Corley Co., Inc., Langdon, D. C.; three "Shipley" flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, each 20 feet long, 12 pipes high, made of 2-in. pipe.

Rocho Bros., Boone, Iowa; one 20 in. by 7 ft. vertical ammonia drier-cooler-purifier.

Hull & Dillon Packing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; 6 "Shipley" flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, each 20 feet long, 12 pipes high, made of 2-in. pipe.

The Clinton Ice & Coal Co., Lockhaven, Pa.; one 20-in. by 8-ft. ammonia drier-cooler-purifier.

Castanea Brewery, Lockhaven, Pa.; one 20 in. by 8 ft. ammonia drier-cooler-purifier.

Consumers Ice Co., Tampa, Fla.; a 15-ton vertical shell and tube steam condenser.

Memphis Cold Storage Warehouse Co., Memphis, Tenn.; a 100-ton shell and tube brine cooler.

El Dorado Electric & Refrigerating Co., El Dorado, Kan.; a 17-ton flooded freezing system and two "Shipley" flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers.

Breyer Ice Cream Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; one 60-ton shell and tube brine cooler.

Chicago Section

These be troubous—and darned hot—times!

It is no proof of excessive patriotism to strike at a time like this.

Anyhow, it gives Jim Ham a chance to talk, and that's his long suit.

Some satisfaction to know the great majority are wid U.S., anyhow.

Board of Trade memberships are selling around \$4,500 net to the buyer.

If the pacifists and pro-Americans had their way the war would be over—here!

Can't please everybody, Hoover, so don't try it. It just cannot be did, thass all.

Peace? H——em! We ain't started yet, and evidently some of the enemy knows it. Hence the wail.

The middle name of too many of our legislators (?) seems to be Procrastination. Delays are dangerous.

As a result of the war we will have an adequate and trained army and navy, and enough ships to go around.

Mayor Thompson asserts he is just as good an American as Theodore Roosevelt. He has a perfect right to his opinion.

Depriving the Russian soldier of his vodka evidently has had the same effect as upon Samson when they cut his hair.

You don't hear any Congressman hollering about the high price of livestock, to say nothing of the water content at the same figure!

The government doesn't want married men in the army and navy—figuring, doubtless, that they are getting all the hell they need at home!

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, July 28, 1917, averaged for domestic beef 14.00 cents per pound.

Sez one scribe: "Poor old New York has to

go all the way to Coney Island and beyond when it wants to take a swim." Yea, Bo! But it's real water!

If thou wouldst see every shape imaginable, go thou to the beaches. They run from 25-foot fronts to quarter-sections. There you see them as they are—nearly. Bowlegged, knock-kneed, humpbacked, flat chested, big tubs, and so on. Surely the tailor and dressmaker make lots of men and women.

In writing to The National Provisioner on the provision situation, W. L. Gregson says: "Some improvement in the foreign demand and better local trade conditions were helpful to product, but the general market tone continued very quiet. General trade in the Central West was better on both fresh and cured meats, and the movement to the South showed some improvement. Hog quality and yield everywhere is probably poorer than it has ever been at this time of the year, and shows a woeful lack of dry feeding. The poorest hogs seem dear at any price, as the lard yield is so small and the meat quality very unsatisfactory."

W. G. Press & Company say: "Owing to the hot weather cured hog meats are a little more active. The Belgian Relief Commission bought about 30 million lbs. of hog products, of which 15 million lbs. was lard. This will make quite a decrease in the surplus provision stocks, and when our Government starts to buying requirements we expect the surplus stocks will melt away very fast, and will no doubt make new high price records for provisions for future delivery. We expect the surplus stocks of hog products to be practically wiped out between now and the winter packing season, and prices for hogs and hog products the highest on record. We do not expect any severe setback in pork, lard and ribs for future delivery from now on. Of course, conditions from time to time may depress the markets, but we favor the buying side on all such recessions and would buy provisions for a good advance."

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

(Continued from page 31.)

sharply, and despite curtailed receipts of cattle this week, the downward trend of the trade continues and most everything in the she-stuff line with the exception of prime

corn-fed cows and heifers shows 25c. further decline. The bull trade is at the extreme low point of the season, while calves are hard to move, and fully \$1.50@2 per cwt. under a week ago.

Strength and activity has characterized the hog trade, moderate receipts at all points being a stimulus to higher prices, and with estimated receipts of 24,000 on Wednesday the trade, while very erratic and uneven, ruled steady to strong in most cases, with prime shipping and choice mixed grades selling largely at \$15.75@16.15, top \$16.30; a good class of medium mixed carrying a fair top, \$15.40@15.65; mixed packing and plain weighty packing \$15@15.35; undesirable grassy packing, \$14.50@15, and healthy pigs, \$13.50@14.50. Torrid weather throughout the country has undoubtedly had some influence toward curtailing the receipts of hogs, and while we are not looking for any big supply during the next 30 to 60 days, and we feel that the market is likely to work higher between now and the latter part of August, still a lowering of temperature will mean a somewhat freer marketward movement of hogs.

No more lifeless condition than the present has ever dominated sheep house transactions. Slaughterers claim that the widespread agitation against consumption of young lambs has practically ruined this branch of the trade, and as there are a good many lambs that owing to prevalent conditions must be disposed of, stockmen say the situation is really a very unfortunate one. The scarcity of the aged varieties has held prices up to a steady range as compared with ten days ago, but lamb values have shrunk \$1 per cwt. during that time. The prevailing long spell of hot weather has had a most depressing effect upon the trade, and no doubt the change to a lower temperature will have a stimulating influence on the market. We quote: Good to choice lambs, \$14.75@15; poor to medium, \$13@14; culs, \$10.50@11; good to choice yearlings, \$10.50@11; fat wethers, \$9.50@10; good to choice ewes, \$8.75@9; poor to medium, \$8@8.50; culs, \$4.50@6; fair to best breeding ewes, \$11@15; short-mouthed breeding ewes, \$8@10; feeding lambs, \$14.25@14.75; feeding yearlings, \$9.50@10.50.

THE STADLER ENGINEERING CO.

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS

Specialists in Abattoirs, Packing Houses, Garbage Reduction Plants and Cold Storage Warehouses. Chas. Stadler, Chief Engr. For 13 years chief supervisor with Sulzberger & Sons Co. (Wilson & Co.).

Room 943, Webster Building, Chicago, Ill.

LEON DASHEW

Counselor At Law

320 Broadway, New York

Phones: Worth 204-5.

References:

Armour and Company Joseph Stern & Sons,
The Cudahy Packing Inc.
Co.
Rosebrook Butter & Manhattan Veal &
Egg Co., Inc. Mutton Co.
New York Butchers United Dressed Beef
Dressed Meat Co.

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"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"

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Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.

SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.

Less power and less coal = less expense.

Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

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Chicago, Union Stock Yards

OMAHA PACKING COMPANY

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Lard Refiners and Sausage Manufacturers

UNDERWOOD HAMS and BREAKFAST BACON are given a very mild sugar cure and are of delicious flavor.

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of all our products insures their wholesomeness, and our "UNDERWOOD" and "YALE" brands insure

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CHICAGO

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Sausage Materials.

Commission Slaughterers.

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PORK LARD SHORTRIBS
For Future Delivery
GRAIN Correspondence Solicited STOCKS

John Agar Co.

Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL

Packers and Commission
Slaughterers

Beef, Pork and Mutton

Members of the American Meat
Packers' Association.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, July 23	25,138	1,406	25,069	19,319
Tuesday, July 24	4,586	2,921	9,561	7,932
Wednesday, July 25	19,510	2,316	26,129	16,968
Thursday, July 26	6,887	1,872	15,958	10,162
Friday, July 27	4,012	537	18,952	7,256
Saturday, July 28	963	22	4,827	5,886
Total last week	61,006	9,164	100,496	67,523
Previous week	49,227	9,010	114,227	54,100
Cor. week, 1916	31,348	6,831	102,352	63,693
Cor. week, 1915	36,526	7,312	120,336	70,182
SHIPMENTS.				
Monday, July 23	2,212	3	2,960	2,057
Tuesday, July 24	1,420	...	812	1,224
Wednesday, July 25	2,391	5	1,610	2,211
Thursday, July 26	2,781	118	1,003	4,950
Friday, July 27	1,356	...	1,918	2,308
Saturday, July 28	44	...	263	...
Total last week	10,204	126	8,566	12,750
Previous week	9,009	135	10,156	3,170
Cor. week, 1916	8,331	82	16,016	4,237
Cor. week, 1915	9,427	323	35,917	6,546

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to July 28, 1917	1,531,031	4,942,922	1,837,012
Same period, 1916	1,300,573	5,116,840	2,060,517
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:			
Week ending July 28, 1917	436,000		
Previous week	475,000		
Cor. week, 1916	395,000		
Cor. week, 1915	433,000		
Total year to date	16,552,000		
Same period, 1916	18,092,000		
Same period, 1915	16,107,000		
Receipts at seven points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City, St. Paul) as follows:			
Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	
Week to July 28, 1917	228,000	359,000	156,000
Previous week	206,000	373,000	134,000
Same period, 1916	111,000	301,000	164,000
Same period, 1915	122,000	349,000	152,000
Combined receipts at seven markets for 1917 to July 28, 1917, and the same period a year ago:			
1917.	1916.		
Cattle	5,073,000	4,148,000	
Hogs	13,639,000	14,808,000	
Sheep	4,804,000	5,159,000	

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	17,500
Armour & Co.	5,200
Anglo-American	15,100
Swift & Company	7,300
Hammond Co.	4,000
Morris & Co.	10,500
Wilson & Co.	4,700
Boyd-Lunham	5,300
Western P. Co.	3,300
Roberts & Onke	2,000
Miller & Hart	5,400
Independent Packing Co.	3,000
Brennan P. Co.	9,800
Totals	93,100
Total last week	110,100
Total corresponding week, 1916	90,600
Total corresponding week, 1915	90,900

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	\$12.48	\$15.30	\$9.65	\$15.35
Previous week	\$12.70	14.95	8.80	15.40
Cor. week, 1916	9.30	9.65	7.50	10.45
Cor. week, 1915	9.10	6.85	6.40	8.55
Cor. week, 1914	8.80	8.80	5.25	7.95
Cor. week, 1913	8.10	8.90	4.70	7.10
Cor. week, 1912	8.00	7.85	4.25	7.40
Cor. week, 1911	6.55	7.14	3.45	6.40
Cor. week, 1910	6.70	8.03	4.25	6.50

*Highest on record.

CATTLE.

Good to choice steers	\$12,60@14.15
Yearlings, good to choice	10,50@13.85
Fair to good steers	9,00@12.00
Stocker and feeders	8,00@10.00
Good to choice cows	8,00@10.50
Good to choice heifers	9,00@11.00
Fair to good cows	7,00@8.00
Canners	5,25@6.00
Cutters	6,00@7.00

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1917.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	\$40.00	\$40.00	\$40.50	\$40.00
September	40.55	40.60	40.50	40.60
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	20.57	20.77	20.60	20.77
September	20.80	20.85	20.72	20.85
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	21.70	21.87	21.80	21.87
September	21.77	21.77	21.72	21.77
MONDAY, JULY 30, 1917.				
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	40.55	40.55	40.55	40.55
September	40.50	40.55	40.55	40.55
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	20.57	20.67	20.57	20.67
September	20.75	20.82	20.70	20.82
October	20.87	20.92	20.80	20.92
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	21.70	21.85	21.72	21.85
September	21.50	21.67	21.50	21.70
October	21.67	21.70	21.62	21.70
TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1917.				
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	40.15	40.35	40.15	40.35
September	40.50	40.70	40.50	40.70
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	20.72	21.00	20.73	21.00
September	20.85	21.22	20.82	21.15
October	21.00	21.42	20.95	21.30
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	21.75	21.83	21.75	21.85
September	21.55	22.00	21.82	21.97
October	21.75	21.92	21.70	21.90
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1917.				
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	40.85	40.85	40.75	40.75
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	21.15	21.17	21.05	21.10
October	21.27	21.32	21.17	21.25
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	22.05	22.05	21.97	22.00
October	21.95	21.97	21.87	21.92
THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1917.				
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	41.15	41.15	40.80	41.10
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	21.07	21.62	21.07	21.52
October	21.20	21.75	21.20	21.67
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	21.97	22.32	21.97	22.22
October	21.95	22.30	21.92	22.12
FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1917.				
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	41.65	41.65	41.60	41.65
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	21.62	21.97	21.50	21.95
October	21.75	22.10	21.62	22.07
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	22.17	22.00	22.15	22.50
October	22.20	22.45	22.10	22.45

†Bld. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast	25	@28
Native Sirloin Steaks	28	@32
Native Porterhouse Steaks	35	@38
Native Pot Roasts	20	@24
Rib Roasts from light cattle	18	@22
Beef Stew	16	@18
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native	20	@22
Corned Rumps, Native	18	@20
Corned Flanks	15	@15
Round Steaks	20	@22
Round Roasts	24	@25
Shoulder Steaks	20	@24
Shoulder Roasts	22	@24
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed	18	@18

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy	30	@35
Fore Quarters, fancy	23	@30
Lamb, fancy	30	@35
Stew	20	@25
Chops, shoulder, per lb.	28	@28
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.	45	@45
Chops, French, each	15	@15

Mutton.

Legs	25	@28
Stew	20	@25
Shoulders	22	@25
Hind Quarters	18	@20
Fore Quarters	30	@35
Rib and Loin Chops	22	@20
Shoulder Chops	22	@25

Pork.

Pork Loins	25	@28
Pork Chops	28	@30
Pork Shoulders	20	@25
Pork Tenders	38	@38
Pork Butts	25	@25
Spare Ribs	18	@18
Hocks	15	@15
Pigs' Heads	12	@12
Leaf Lard	22	@22

Veal.

Hind Quarters	22	@25
Fore Quarters	14	@18
Legs	22	@25
Breasts	16	@18
Shoulders	18	@20
Cutlets	20	@25
Rib and Loin Chops	28	@30

Butchers' Offal.

Suet	14	@14
Tallow	5 1/2	@ 8
Bones, per cwt.	1.00	@2.00
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.	34	@34
Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (deacons)	75	@75
Kips	28	@28

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers.....	17½@18½
Good native steers.....	16½@17
Native steers, medium.....	15 @16
Heifers, good.....	16 @17
Cows.....	11 @13
Hind Quarters, choice.....	62
Fore Quarters, choice.....	16

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	@40
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	@32
Steer Loins, No. 1.....	@27
Steer Loins, No. 2.....	@24
Steer, Short Loins, No. 1.....	@34½
Steer Short Loins, No. 2.....	@26½
Cow Loins.....	14 @17
Steer Loin Ends (hips).....	@22
Cow Short Loins.....	16½@21½
Cow Loin Ends (hips).....	@17
Sirloin Butts, No. 3.....	19 @21
Strip Loins, No. 3.....	@14
Steer Ribs, No. 1.....	@21
Steer Ribs, No. 2.....	@16
Cow Ribs, No. 1.....	14 @15
Cow Ribs, No. 2.....	12 @12
Ribs.....	16½@17½
Steer Rounds, No. 1.....	@16
Steer Rounds, No. 2.....	@17
Cow Rounds.....	13 @12
Flank Steak.....	@20
Bump Butts.....	@17
Steer Chucks, No. 1.....	@14
Steer Chucks, No. 2.....	@13½
Cow Chucks.....	10 @11½
Boneless Chucks.....	@16
Steer Plates.....	12½
Medium Plates.....	12
Briskets, No. 1.....	@15½
Briskets, No. 2.....	@14
Shoulder Clods.....	@19
Steer Navel Ends.....	14½
Cow Navel Ends.....	13½
Fore Shanks.....	9½
Hind Shanks.....	8%
Hanging Tenderloins.....	15 @16
Trimmings.....	15@16

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.....	.11 @12
Hearts.....	.12
Tongues.....	21½
Sweetbreads.....	.28 @30
Ox Tail, per lb.....	10 @12
Fresh tripe, plain.....	7
Fresh tripe, H. O.....	8
Livers.....	11½@12½
Kidneys, per lb.....	8

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal.....	13 @15½
Light Carcass.....	19½@20½
Good Carcass.....	21 @21½
Good Saddles.....	21 @23
Medium Racks.....	12 @12
Good Racks.....	17 @17

Veal Product.

Brains, each.....	9 @10
Sweetbreads.....	40 @50
Calf Livers, each.....	22 @25

Lamb.

Good Caul Lambs.....	@22
Round Dressed Lambs.....	@24
Saddles, Caul.....	@24
R. D. Lamb Fore.....	@26
Caul Lamb Fore.....	@20
R. D. Lamb Saddles.....	@27
Lamb Fries, per lb.....	18 @20
Lamb Tongues, each.....	4 @4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.....	25

Mutton.

Medium Sheep.....	@18
Good Sheep.....	22
Medium Saddles.....	20
Good Saddles.....	24
Good Fore.....	18
Medium Backs.....	18
Mutton Legs.....	20
Mutton Loins.....	20
Mutton Stew.....	14
Sheep Tongues, each.....	4
Sheep Heads, each.....	12

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	21 @22
Pork Loins.....	26
Leaf Lard.....	21½
Tenderloins.....	36
Spare Ribs.....	14
Butts.....	23
Hocks.....	14
Trimmings.....	15
Extra Lean Trimmings.....	24
Tails.....	11
Snouts.....	10
Pigs' Feet.....	5
Pigs' Heads.....	12½
Blade Bones.....	9
Blade Meat.....	9½
Cheek Meat.....	14½
Hog Livers, per lb.....	8
Neck Bones.....	5½
Skinned Shoulders.....	21
Pork Hearts.....	11
Pork Kidneys, per lb.....	12
Pork Tongues.....	21
Slip Bones.....	9
Tall Bones.....	9
Brains.....	10
Backfat.....	21
Hams.....	23
Calas.....	18½
Bellies.....	29
Shoulders.....	21

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna.....	
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings.....	
Choice Bologna.....	
Frankfurters.....	
Liver, with beef and pork.....	
Tongue and blood.....	
Minced Sausage.....	
New England Style Luncheon Sausage.....	
Prepared Luncheon Sausage.....	
Special Compressed Sausage.....	
Smoked Sausage.....	
Oxford Lean Butts.....	
Polish Sausage.....	
Regular Boiled Hams.....	
Skinned Boiled Hams.....	
Boiled Calas.....	
Cooked Loin Rolls.....	
Cooked Roasted Shoulder.....	

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. (new).....	
German Salami.....	
Italian Salami (new goods).....	
Holsteiner.....	
Mettwurst.....	
Farmer.....	
Cervelat, new.....	

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits.....	@ 2.30
Bologna, 1½@2½ lbs.....	3.10 @11.50
Pork, Link, kits.....	@ 2.65
Pork, Links, ½@1½ lbs.....	3.70 @13.35
Polish sausage, kits.....	@ 2.60
Polish sausage, ½@1½ lbs.....	3.75 @13.75
Frankfurts, kits.....	—
Blood sausage, kits.....	@ 2.30
Blood sausage, ½@1½ lbs.....	3.10 @11.50
Blood sausage, kits.....	@ 2.30
Blood sausage, ½@1½ lbs.....	3.10 @11.50
Liver sausage, kits.....	@ 2.30
Liver sausage, ½@1½ lbs.....	3.10 @11.50
Head cheese, kits.....	@ 2.30
Head cheese, ½@1½ lbs.....	3.10 @11.50

CANNED MEATS.

Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. ½.....	\$2.30
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 1.....	3.00
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 2.....	5.75
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 6.....	21.00
Corned beef hash, No. ½.....	1.25
Corned beef hash, No. 1.....	2.60
Hamburger steak and onions No. ½.....	1.20
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1.....	2.35
Vienna sausage, No. ½.....	1.10
Vienna sausage, No. 1.....	2.50

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Per doz.	
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.....	\$3.00
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.....	5.75
8-oz. jars, ½ doz. in box.....	10.75
16-oz. jars, ¼ doz. in box.....	20.00

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels.....	@36.00
Plate Beef.....	@34.50
Prime Mess Beef.....	—
Mess Beef.....	—
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.).....	@33.00
Rump Butts.....	@42.50
Mess Pork.....	@42.00
Clear Fat Backs.....	@41.00
Family Back Pork.....	@38.00
Bean Pork.....	—

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.....	@22½
Lard.....	@21½
Lard substitute, tcs.....	@17
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels.....	@16½
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs.....	@12½
Barrels, ½c. over tierces, half barrels, ½c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., ½c. to 1c. over tierces.	@21½

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are ½c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.....	@25½
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.....	@25
Rib Bellies, 20@25 avg.....	@24½
Fat Backs, 10@12 avg.....	@20½
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.....	@21½
Fat Backs, 14@16 avg.....	@22½
Extra Short Clears.....	@23½
Extra Short Ribs.....	@23½
D. S. Short Clears, 20@25 avg.....	@23½
Butts.....	@19½
Bacon meat, 1½c. more.....	@19½
Hams, 12 lbs., avg.....	@23½
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.....	@23½
Skinned Hams.....	@26
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.....	@19½
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.....	@19½
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.....	@22
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	@3½
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.....	@3½
Wide, 5@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.....	@3½

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.....	@23½
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.....	@23½
Skinned Hams.....	@26
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.....	@19½
Calas, 6@16 lbs., avg.....	@19½
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.....	@22
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	@3½
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.....	@3½
Wide, 5@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.....	@3½

Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12 avg., and strip, 4@6 avg.

Dried Beef Sets.....	@32½
Dried Beef Insides.....	@34
Dried Beef Knuckles.....	@31½
Dried Beef Outsidess.....	@32
Regular Boiled Hams.....	@35
Skinned Boiled Hams.....	@36
Boiled Calas.....	@30
Cooked Loin Rolls.....	@36
Cooked Roasted Shoulder.....	@30

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.	
Beef rounds, per set.....	@14
Beef exports, rounds.....	@20
Beef middies, per set.....	@40
Beef bungs, per piece.....	@15
Beef weasands.....	@8½
Beef bladders, medium.....	@60
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@95
Hog casings, free of salt.....	@75
Hog middies, per set.....	@20
Hog bungs, export.....	@18
Hog bungs, large.....	@7½
Hog bungs, narrow.....	@4
Hog stomachs, per piece.....	@6
Imported wide sheep casings.....	*
Imported medium wide sheep casings.....	*
Imported medium sheep casings.....	*

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casings quotations cannot be given.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit.....	6.00 @ 6.05

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Retail Section

PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

What to Do Instead of Shutting Up the Shop

By a Veteran Retailer.

It's the same story every summer. As soon as the hot weather approaches, about 75 per cent. of the shop butchers don't think it worth while to even try and do business. The butcher figures this way: "Oh, what's the use? Business is so rotten during the summer and everything is so high, I can't make any money anyhow."

His energy and ambition gradually die out and business slowly but surely grows less each week. But rent, help and other necessary expense keep on just the same, and the first thing he knows, he can't pay his bills promptly, and things commence to look serious. If he has a little "nest-egg" laid away for a rainy day, he is compelled to draw on it, and the first thing he knows it's almost all gone.

All this is due to the fact that he didn't expect to do any business, or, in other words, didn't try to do any business during the summer, taking it as an accepted fact that he couldn't make any money.

But people must eat, regardless of weather or anything else. There was some excuse for his feeling discouraged about slower business in days gone by. But the almost universal use of the glass counter case has materially changed that, and if he can not afford refrigeration, he can still display the different kinds of meat by using ice in the counter cases, and have his meat in sight and kept fresh, which saves him opening and closing the ice house many times a day.

Many show windows are equipped with glass cases, where an attractive display can be made that is bound to bring trade, and as most windows are screened, the flies are kept out, and the windows look nice and clean. They are not like the old style windows, with a few hams scattered about, flies buzzing over them, and a general air of slovenly carelessness, which is alone quite sufficient to keep customers away.

Why a Refrigerating Machine Is Economical.

Where a man can afford a small refrigerating machine—and few there are to-day that cannot afford them—he will find that it will pay him, because he can use it for ice house, counter case, window case, poultry, corned beef and fish boxes. As it needs no special attention, the upkeep is a very small item of expense.

But with or without the machine, the daily display can be attractively shown to the trade, and business can be done very satisfactorily, and need not fall away to any great extent.

Where unnecessary help can be dispensed with, it is only one man at \$20 per week, it means about \$250 for the three warm months, which in many cases pays rent and light, sometimes more. Every small shopkeeper should be willing to do an extra share of work during the warm weather. It's for his own benefit, and is often the one thing that

saves his business during the summer months, because if the volume of business is cut in half, then there is only half the work to be done, and the help is not really needed.

How One Butcher Pulled Through.

On one of the avenues in New York City where the new subway is being built the street was torn up for over two years, and in front of the door of a butcher who had been located there for many years there was a deep excavation, over which a wooden platform was built, so customers could go in and out of his shop. In addition a huge machine for breaking stones and mixing the cement was just in front of his door.

It roared and ground rocks all day long, and the din it made was so loud that it was necessary to shout to be heard. Customers had to shout and the butcher had to do likewise. This continued for many months until the business was almost ruined, and the butcher threatened to move long before his lease had expired.

The result was that the landlord, understanding the situation, cut the rent in half for the remainder of the lease. The butcher discharged two men and one boy, thereby saving \$50 a week, and now does his work with one young man and a driver. Had he not done so he would have been compelled to close his shop.

This is merely cited as an instance of what it means to reduce expenses. The saving of \$2,600 in the past year enabled this man to remain in business, and while he works very much harder, he is satisfied. Many of his neighbors were forced to close because they did not have sense enough to reduce expenses, all of which means a saving in the selling expense, the delivery expense, the buying expense, the management expense, fixed charges and up-keep and miscellaneous expense.

And it should be remembered that the expense of conducting even a small shop, aside from rent, includes the wages, supplies, which are many and varied, light, horse and wagon, insurance, taxes, loss of value in equipment through wear and tear, and a fair salary for the proprietor, and interest on the net investment. All of these items are an expense which must be borne by the business, no matter how small it is, and net profit can only be figured after every one of these items has been paid for out of the gross profit.

The proprietor's capital is just as much entitled to interest as capital that is borrowed. He is also warranted in charging a salary for himself, equal to what he would earn if he were doing the same amount of work for some one else. And to accomplish all this business must be done, customers must be satisfied.

Only Way to Show a Profit.

The only way to do it is by keeping a clean shop, displaying goods to advantage,

treating every customer fairly and honestly, keeping a good quality of goods, regardless of market conditions, and charging the proper price. Without profit a business can not exist.

And it might be well to add here that the profit on meats alone being so small, side lines, wherever possible, should be installed, because there is no additional expense attached. Rent, light or help is not increased, and there are added profits from the sale of canned goods of all kinds, butter and eggs, fish, package goods, which are many and varied and help to make a shop attractive.

Besides, new customers are being constantly gained, as it is a decided advantage to a customer to be able to buy almost everything she needs under the same roof.

The proprietors of the chain stores found this out long ago. Hence the success of many of them. They have so systematized their business that there is no waste, no lost movement and no unnecessary item of expense. They buy their supplies in bulk at the lowest possible figure. They are kept under lock and key and distributed as needed when properly applied for. Wherever a saving can be effected it is done, and along these lines only can a retail butcher hope to succeed today.

L. A.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Fire damaged Michael Koperek's meat market at 1165 Second Avenue, Tarentum, Pa.

The meat market in Harrison, Idaho, conducted by the Wilson Meat Co., has been destroyed by fire.

Antonio Lanania, meat and provision dealer, 19 Summer Street, Lawrence, Mass., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$1887 and assets, \$850.

Charles F. McKenna, 705 Oakton Street, Evanston, Ill., a retired butcher, is dead.

Frederich Brothers' meat market at Central Avenue and Eighth Street, Tracy, Calif., has been destroyed by fire.

Fire destroyed the Harrison Meat Company's store in Harrison, Idaho.

George Sidmundik will discontinue his meat business at 1112 West Seventh Street, St. Paul Minn.

It is reported that a public market will be established on Anne Street, Lowell, Mass.

David A. Buckley, butcher and provision dealer, died suddenly at his home on Channing Street, Newport, R. I., from heart trouble.

The public market at Market and William Streets, Elmira, N. Y., has been opened to the public.

John Dieball has moved his meat market to the Greene Building on the north side of Main Street, Binger, Okla.

The City Meat Market has moved to its new location on Fifth Street, Scott City, Kansas.

Charles L. Gries, a retired butcher and resident of Orange, N. J., died at his home there last week.

Ray Shepard is now operating a meat market in Blanchard, Okla.

Peter Boag, aged 77 years, for many years in the meat business, died at his home, 233 Stevens Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

S. B. Moore has sold his meat market in Cuba, Kansas to John Kalivoda and a Mr. Shuster of Omaha, Nebr.

A meat market in Liberal, Kansas, has been purchased by A. H. Cramsey.

A meat market has been opened in the McDermott Building, Liberal, Kansas, by Len Mathews.

Samuel Stamm, 70 years old, who established a meat business in Kansas City about thirty-five years ago, died at his home, 3116 Jefferson Street, St. Joseph, Mo., after a long illness. He came from Switzerland about fifty years ago and is survived by a widow and one daughter.

W. F. Broughton has closed his meat business in New London, Conn.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Frank Schellinger, meat dealer of Cortland, N. Y.

It is reported that a meat market will be opened on Market Street, just above Fourteenth Street, Wheeling, W. Va., by the Reymann Packing Co.

O. R. Ludewin is preparing to move his Central Meat Market into the new building being erected at Twelfth Street and Macdonald Avenue, Richmond, Calif.

John F. Hoyt, formerly in the meat business at Shelburne Falls, died in Greenfield, Mass.

Earl Tilton has engaged in the meat and grocery business at Hancock, Mich.

F. S. Calkins has opened a meat market in the Walsh building, East Jordan, Mich.

Henry C. Spiegel has purchased the meat business of S. L. Burgstesser, at 734 West Temple Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

The meat and grocery establishment in Fresno, Cal., of Mrs. Neubauer Arakelian has been destroyed by fire.

The meat market of John Dant in Conway, Ia., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$2,500.

Adolph Gluck, who has been in the meat business at 800 Throop street, Saginaw, Mich., for the past fifteen years, is reported deceased.

The Watson Store Co., Watson, Mich., incorporated with a capital of \$30,000, will handle meats.

G. W. Welch has purchased the Denison Meat Market, Moran, Kas.

P. G. Koplin has sold out his meat business in Menlo, Kas., to Roy Duffy.

J. E. Lepper has sold out his butcher shop in Rexford, Kas., to P. G. Koplin.

George Lindgreen is about to engage in the meat business at Archer, Neb.

The meat market of Platt Bros., Quincy, Ill., Wash., has been destroyed by fire.

Hulme & Line have moved their butcher shop into new quarters in Thomas, Okla.

William Mellor, of Bellevue, will open a meat market in Hailey, Idaho.

The Miners' Co-operative Mercantile Co., of Des Moines, Iowa, has filed articles of incorporation with a capital stock of \$20,000 to sell groceries and meats at retail. The officers are: A. R. Morris, president; T. Reed, vice-president; Charles Eberhardt, secretary and B. H. Porter, treasurer.

Negus Brothers have opened a market at 408 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

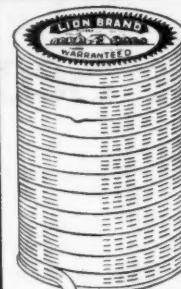
L. G. Ball of Bellaire has purchased the meat market of W. J. Hobbs in Traverse City, Mich.

The City Cash Meat Market has opened a meat market at 610 14th Street, Racine, Wis., to be known as the Evans Market.

E. H. Hillyer has moved his meat market to a new location in Hancock, Wis.

S. Goodman will move his meat and grocery market from 20 North Fifth Street to 14th and Missouri Avenues, East St. Louis, Ill.

Harvey McConnell, who has managed the Hunt Meat Market in N. Kenmare, No. Dak., for the past four years, has purchased the business from Mrs. Hunt.



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John Loken opened a meat market in Victor, So. Dak.

James Greenway opened a meat market in Creston, Iowa.

Charles Salling sold his interests in the White Market at Lisbon, No. Dak., to J. L. McWilliams.

A half interest in the City Meat Market, Mandan, No. Dak., has been bought by G. W. Cole.

John McGrady will open a meat market in Wilmot, So. Dak.

Paul Reimond opened a meat market in Brothertown, Wisc.

Jenson & Stiles, meat dealers of Janesville, Iowa, have dissolved partnership. Mr. Jenson will continue the business.

Charles J. Schneider opened a meat market in Melbourne, Iowa.

Cyrus Johnson re-opened a meat market in West Point, Mont.

Travis & Truax will open a meat market in Mobridge, So. Dak.

A. W. Manley has purchased Mr. Ziebard's meat market in Bancroft, Wisc.

James Divet sold his meat market in Minnewaukan, No. Dak., to Ed. Klahorst.

The meat firm of Proctor & Gross at Hillsboro, N. Dak., has been succeeded by W. M. Procter.

C. A. Aasen bought the Cash Meat Market in Hendricks, Minn.

Guy Young has re-opened the City Meat Market in Waucoma, Iowa.

George K. Clark bought the meat business in Bridgeport, Nebr., formerly conducted by L. R. North.

Harry Paup bought the meat business of John Kunze in Preston, Iowa.

F. E. Buxxon sold out his meat business in Le Grand, Iowa, to Joseph E. Hundley.

POINTS ON LUBRICATION.

(Continued from page 34.)

Applying the Lubricant.

The system of applying the lubricant may be of two general types, i. e., intermittent or continuous. The former is represented by the oil can method or feeding from compression grease cups or oil reservoirs which inject a charge of the lubricants into the bearing at intervals.

The continuous system provides a continuous flow or flood of oil through and over the bearing by means of gravity head or

pressure pump. This system usually consists of an overhead tank from which pipes are led to the various bearings, the oil being collected again after having passed through the bearing, and after being cleaned and filtered is again pumped to the overhead tank to be used over and over again.

The continuous system involves a much greater initial investment because of the necessity for providing oil piping, filters, pumps, overhead tank, etc., but the tremendous advantage it offers over the intermittent system should more than offset it. In the first place the oil, excepting a slight loss due to leakage and depreciation, is used over and over again instead of flowing out to waste after it has passed through the bearing. A much larger quantity of oil can thus be allowed to flow over the bearing resulting in better and more complete lubrication; and it also naturally follows that this method is more reliable in that the human element is practically eliminated. In practically all the system the operation of the whole circuit from the overhead tank to the bearings, to the collecting tank and filter, and from the filter up through the pump to the overhead tank is automatic. The labor charge which is high in connection with the hand oil can and grease cup method is practically eliminated in the continuous system.

A compromise between the intermittent and continuous methods is found in the "restricted feed," in which small oil cup or reservoir is filled by hand at intervals, following which the oil is fed to the bearing drop by drop according to the predetermined rate.

Another modification is the oil ring system. In this type of lubrication the revolving shaft is encircled in the bearing box by a number of loosely fitted rings which dip oil out of a reservoir below the bearing. As the shaft revolves, it rolls the rings, which carry with them the oil from the reservoir below onto the shaft. This method, however, complicates the construction of the bearing to a considerable extent.

Still another modification is the splash system, which is used largely in connection with crank case and connecting rod lubrication. In this type the level of oil is carried in the crank case at just such a height that it is splashed up onto the various moving parts at each revolution of the crank. In this design it is necessary to use a tightly closed crank case to prevent the escape of oil.

New York Section

J. J. Turner, of Morris & Company's produce department at Chicago, was in New York this week.

E. Antonio, an Italian butcher on Brook avenue, the Bronx, committed suicide last week by gas poisoning.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending July 28, 1917, averaged as follows: Domestic beef 15.91 cents per pound.

C. W. Means, of Wilson & Company's condiment and preserve department at Chicago, has been visiting the New York territory during the past week. The heat had no effect on his activities.

Charles Graf, 75 years old, a retired butcher and one of the first members of the Brooklyn Arion Singing Society, died at his home, 82 Linden street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. He was 75 years old.

General Eastern Manager Charles J. Higgins, of Morris & Company, left on Thursday for an automobile tour of New England, combining his outing with a visit to various branches of the company.

The Harrington small stock slaughtering interests have incorporated under the title of J. J. Harrington & Company, Inc., with a capital stock of \$500,000, to deal in meat and products, conduct a slaughterhouse, etc.

After the assignment of the New York Pure Food Market, Inc., meat, produce and groceries at No. 1001 Prospect avenue, Bronx, a petition was filed for creditors by Leon Dashev in the federal court and Wm. A. McQuaid was appointed receiver.

C. A. Caeser, who has for many years been a prominent broker in the cottonseed oil trade on the New York Produce Exchange, and connected with E. F. Hutton & Company, has resigned from business on account of continued illness. Martin F. Furlong, who is well known to the oil trade and who has been Mr. Caeser's assistant, has now become manager of the cottonseed oil department of E. F. Hutton & Company.

About 10,000,000 pounds of perishable food products were condemned during the first six months of this year, according to New York City Health Department figures. The value of these products was estimated to be \$450,000. They represent two-tenths of 1 per cent of the total supply. Lack of storage facilities is given as the cause for a great deal of waste. Condemnation of food has been averaging about 1,000,000 pounds a month since February, Dr. Brown said.

Commissioner J. J. Hartigan of the Bureau of Weights and Measures resigned on August 1 and at once began the formation of what he calls the Peoples' Bureau of Food, Fuel and Waste, of which he is to be the consulting director. Mr. Hartigan said that the bureau would devote itself especially to finding ways by which the city could handle the supply of certain foods in an emergency, these foods being specifically meat, milk,

fruits, vegetables and fish. In other words, the reforms upon which the bureau will work, according to Mr. Hartigan, will be of a "practical nature."

FIRST FIGURES ON WOOL SUPPLY.

For the first time in this or any other country a survey has been made of the wool stocks on hand, and the figures representing the holdings June 30, 1917, have just been made public by the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture.

According to this summary there are 370 million pounds of grease wool in the hands of dealers and manufacturers who reported; 47 million pounds of scoured wool; 29 million pounds of pulled wool; 23 million pounds of top; and 18 million pounds of noil. About 56 per cent of the grease wool, 62 per cent of the scoured wool, and 45 per cent of the pulled wool was reported by manufacturers, and the remainder by dealers.

An effort was made to obtain information from all dealers and manufacturers in the United States who had wool, tops and noils on hand June 30, 1917. Approximately 2,200 blank forms were sent out and only 54 firms failed to return these schedules. About half of the total number, or 1,138, indicated that no stocks were held. Many of the latter reports, however, were from enterprises which, though listed in wool-trade, directories, do not carry stocks of wool, and others whose stocks were

included in reports received from central offices.

Six grades are reported, ranging from fine combing and clothing wools down to carpet wools, all the latter being of foreign origin. Even without these carpet wools, the stock of domestic wools now held is less than the foreign.

Since these are the first figures of the sort, the department says it does not feel justified in making any statement as to the relative size of the supply on hand. It is assumed, however, that the war is making unusual demands on the wool supply. Comparisons can be instituted when future reports are issued. The next survey will be made September 30, 1917. Each succeeding one will give a comparison as to all classes and grades of wool, tops, and noils, both foreign and domestic, held by dealers and manufacturers.

AMERICAN FERTILIZER HANDBOOK.

The 1917 edition of the American Fertilizer Handbook is recently off the press, and is fully up to its predecessors in completeness and handy arrangement. It includes directories of the fertilizer manufacturers of the country, the allied fertilizer trades, cottonseed oil mills, packers, renderers, etc., and much other interesting and valuable matter. It may be obtained of the publishers, Ware Brothers Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

WESTERN DRESSED MEAT PRICES IN EASTERN MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed beef, lamb and mutton at New York and other Eastern markets on representative market days this week are reported as follows by the Office of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture:

MONDAY, JULY 30, 1917.

Fresh beef; Western dressed:	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Washington
Steers:	\$18.00@18.50	\$19.00@20.00	\$17.00@18.00	\$17.00@18.00
Choice	17.00@17.50	18.25@19.00	15.00@16.50	15.00@16.50
Good	16.00@17.00	16.00@17.50	11.50@14.50	11.00@14.50
Medium	12.50@15.00			
Common				
Cows:				
Good	—@—	15.00@15.50	13.50@14.50	14.00@15.00
Medium	13.50@14.00	14.00@14.50	12.50@13.50	13.00@14.00
Common	12.00@13.00	12.50@13.00	11.00@12.00	12.00@13.00
Bulls:				
Good	—@—	—@—	18.00@13.50	—@—
Medium	12.00@12.50	12.50@13.00	11.50@12.50	—@—
Common	—@—	11.00@11.50	10.50@11.00	—@—
Fresh lamb and mutton; Western dressed:				
Lambs:				
Choice	24.00@25.00	22.00@23.00	22.00@23.00	22.00@23.00
Good	22.00@24.00	21.00@22.00	20.00@22.00	21.00@22.00
Medium	21.00@22.00	20.00@21.00	18.00@20.00	20.00@21.00
Common	19.00@20.00	18.00@20.00	14.00@16.00	18.00@20.00
Yearlings:				
Good	—@—	—@—	18.00@20.00	—@—
Mutton:				
Good	—@—	18.00@20.00	18.00@20.00	—@—
Medium	—@—	16.00@18.00	16.00@18.00	—@—
Common	—@—	12.50@15.00	12.50@15.00	—@—

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1917.

Fresh beef; Western dressed:	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Washington
Steers:				
Choice	18.00@18.50	—@—	17.00@18.00	17.50@18.00
Good	17.00@17.50	18.00@19.00	14.50@16.50	14.00@16.00
Medium	15.50@16.50	15.50@17.00	11.50@14.00	10.50@14.00
Common	12.00@14.00	11.50@15.00		
Cows:				
Medium	13.00@13.50	12.50@13.00	12.00@13.00	13.00@14.00
Common	11.50@12.50	11.00@12.00	11.00@12.00	10.00@12.00
Bulls:				
Medium	12.00@12.50	12.50@13.00	11.00@12.00	—@—
Common	11.50@12.00	11.00@11.50	10.00@11.00	—@—
Fresh lamb and mutton; Western dressed:				
Lambs:				
Choice	24.00@25.00	22.00@23.00	19.00@20.00	22.00@23.00
Good	22.00@23.00	21.00@22.00	18.00@19.00	20.00@22.00
Medium	20.00@21.00	19.00@21.00	17.00@18.00	18.00@20.00
Common	—@—	17.00@19.00	15.00@17.00	14.00@18.00
Yearlings:				
Good	—@—	—@—	16.00@18.00	—@—
Mutton:				
Good	—@—	18.00@20.00	18.00@20.00	—@—
Medium	—@—	16.00@18.00	16.00@18.00	—@—
Common	—@—	12.50@15.00	12.50@15.00	—@—

Lamb prices "pluck in" at New York City and Philadelphia. All other lamb and mutton prices "pluck out."

HEARN

West Fourteenth St., New York.

**NO MEATS
GROCERIES
LIQUORS** **BUT EVERYTHING
IN
DRY GOODS.**

CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY DURING JULY AND AUGUST
As in past seventeen years

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

offered in car lots at 23½@25c. flat. No changes are noted in Southerns and outside of reported sale of a car of Northern southern extremes, free of ticks and grubs, at 26c. flat. Northern southern all weight hides are quoted at 24@24½c. flat. Middle southerns at 23@23½c. and far southerns at 22@22½c.

CALFSKINS.—The market rules dull and holders talking firm with buyers' ideas slightly under recent trading prices. New York cities last sold at \$3.75; \$4.75 and \$5.50. Outside mixed cities and countries are quoted at \$3.50; \$4.50 and \$5.50 and countries at \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00. Ten thousand Norway skins 5¾@6 lbs. average are offered at 48c. Buyers' ideas are about 4c. under this figure. No sale as yet resulting.

HORSE HIDES.—The market is dull and weak. No sales of carlots have been reported recently and only small lots of about 150-200 hides each are moving at prices ranging from 87 flat up to \$8 selected. Two thousand River Plate horse fronts wet salted sold at \$4.90 and No. 2's at 50c. less.

DRY HIDES.—No special features are noted in this market. Buyers are perhaps a little more interested and if a readjustment of values could be made somewhat nearer buyers' ideas, undoubtedly some large trading could be effected. In common varieties it is estimated that there are probably somewhere around 150,000 hides on spot. Some of the large importers are not showing any inclination to make reductions, but a few smaller ones appear willing to trade at lower prices. About 1,000 hides of the Bogota descriptions sold at 38½c. Negotiations are pending for large trading in common varieties, but most large importers are not inclined to accept above price as a basis for further trading. Last large trading was affected on a basis of 43½c. for mountains. About 1,000 Santo Domingo flints are offered at 36c. 2,000 Javas 14-15 lbs. average sold at 70c. c.i.f. Chinas are dull. About 10,000 Hankows 10-24 lbs. enroute are offered at 48c. with seconds at 4c. less. The River Plate market continues dull and nominal with prices covering a wide range as to quality, etc.

WET SALTED HIDES.—The River Plate market is weak, but some activity was noted the past few days. Four thousand Las Palmas and Campana cows sold at 24½c. Fifteen hundred Argentine cows sold at 24½c. Six thousand La Plata cows sold at 24½c. Eight thousand La Plata steers sold at 29½c. and sixteen thousand Argentine steers sold at 28½c. All the above for the United States. Also 6,000 Sansinena cows sold at 24½c. and 4,000 Las Palmas cows sold at 24½c. Another sale was made of 9,000 Sansinena cows at 25c. Two thousand La Plata cows sold at 25c. Four thousand Montevideo cows sold at 23½c. to 23½c. all for the United States. A sale was made of 2,000 Salta special steers and cows at 24½c. and 2,000 Rosario cows sold at 22½c. The spot market is generally quiet. Cubans are weak and a sale was made of 5,000

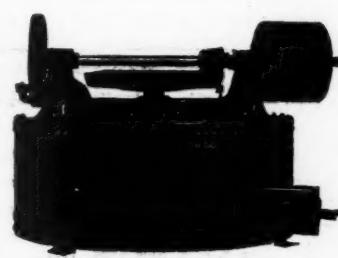
Havana regulars 40-45 lbs. average at 20½c. Later 1,000 Havana regulars similar weights sold from spot at 20c. Fifty one hundred China washed packer hides sold at 32½c. Negotiations are pending 10,000 Rio Janeiros afloat. These are held at 20c. with buyers' ideas less. Five thousand Progressos sold at 19½c. About 1,000 east coast Mexican campes sold at 21½c.

Boston.

The only hides of interest in Boston are of butt weights, free of grubs and short haired selection. On this class of stock there is a fair demand and prices range from 26½c. to 28c. for Ohio selections. The extreme market is quiet. Current extremes are quoted 27@28c., but there is no demand and tanners are not willing

to make what brokers consider fair bids. It was thought that the army orders would start more buying on raw material, but so far the activity caused by this has been confined to two or three tanners in the west. The southern market is quiet. Offerings are still made of northern southerns, free of grubs and ticks, at 24c@24½c. for 25/60's. Middle southerns are quoted at 23c@23½c. and far southerns at 22c@22½c.

The calfskin market is slow in Boston. Although there has been some action in light weight colored leather there has not been enough to start tanners actively in the buying market. Prices continue nominally the same on a basis of \$3.25, \$4.50 and \$5.50. The recent improvement in light weight skins is expected to strengthen this end of the market.



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WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

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CHICAGO

67 Second St.
SAN FRANCISCO

August 4, 1917

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers	\$8.30@12.55
Oxen	7.25@ 8.00
Bulls, common to good	6.50@ 8.50
Cows, common to good	4.50@ 8.00

LIVE CALVES.

Live veals, Ohio	12.50@13.25
Live calves, skim milk	—@—
Live calves, Southern	@ 7.75
Live calves, culs, per 100 lbs.	@10.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, medium to prime	13.00@16.00
Live sheep, common to good	6.00@10.00
Live sheep, ewes	—@—
Live sheep, culs	—@—

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	16.00@16.25
Hogs, medium	15.85@16.00
Hogs, 140 lbs.	15.50@15.75
Pigs	15.50@15.75
Roughs	14.25@14.50

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	18 1/4@19 1/2
Choice native light	18 @ 19
Native, common to fair	16 1/4@17 1/2

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	19 1/4@20
Choice native light	19 @ 19
Native, common to fair	17 @ 18
Choice, Western, heavy	17 @ 18
Choice Western, light	16 @ 17
Common to fair Texas	13 @ 14
Good to choice heifers	18 1/2@19
Common to fair heifers	16 @ 17
Choice cows	15 @ 16
Common to fair cows	12 @ 14
Fresh Bologna bulls	12 1/2@13

BEEF CUTS.

Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	20 @ 21
No. 2 ribs	18 @ 19
No. 3 ribs	15 @ 17
No. 1 loins	21 @ 23 1/2
No. 2 loins	18 @ 20
No. 3 loins	17 @ 17 1/2
No. 1 hinds and ribs	19 @ 23
No. 2 hinds and ribs	18 @ 22
No. 3 hinds and ribs	17 @ 20
No. 1 rounds	18 1/2@19
No. 2 rounds	17 1/2@18
No. 3 rounds	15 @ 16
No. 1 chuck	15 @ 16
No. 2 chuck	13 @ 14
No. 3 chuck	9 @ 12

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	21
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	20
Western calves, choice	21 @ 22
Western calves, fair to good	18 @ 19
Grassers and buttermilks	12 @ 14

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@21%
Hogs, 150 lbs.	@21%
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@21%
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@21%
Pigs	@22%

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice	22 @ 23
Lambs, choice	—@—
Lambs, good	20 @ 22
Lambs, medium to good	20 @ 20
Sheep, choice	15 @ 16
Sheep, medium to good	15 @ 14
Sheep, culs	14 @ 12

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	@23
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	@23
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	@23
Smoked picnics, light	@23
Smoked picnics, heavy	19 @ 19 1/2
Smoked shoulders	@19
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	28 @ 30
Smoked bacon (rib in)	31 @ 32
Dried beef sets	@32
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	28 @ 30
Pickled bellies, heavy	@28

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	22
Fresh pork loins, Western	22
Frozen pork loins	21
Fresh pork tenderloins	23
Frozen pork tenderloins	23
Shoulders, city	23
Shoulders, Western	20
Butts, regular	22
Butts, boneless	25
Fresh hams, city	23
Fresh hams, Western	23
Fresh picnic hams	18

BONES, HOOFs AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.	80.00@ 82.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.	70.00@ 72.00
Black hoofs, per ton	55.00@ 60.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	55.00@ 60.00
White hoofs, per ton	75.00@ 80.00
Thick hoofs, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.	140.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 1's	185.00@200.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 2's	125.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 3's	90.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd.	22 @ 25c
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed..	18c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues	18c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded	65c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	40 @ 55c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	30 @ 40c. a pound
Calves' livers	30c. a pound
Beef kidneys	15c. a pound
Mutton kidneys	20c. a pound
Livers, beef	15c. a pound
Oxtails	12c. a pound
Hearts, beef	14c. a pound
Rolls, beef	21 @ 24c. a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western	35 @ 40c. a pound
Lamb's frys	12c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	24c. a pound
Blade meat	18c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	7 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy	10 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.	35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	*
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle	*
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	*
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle	*
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	75 @ 1.00
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.	20
Hog, middles	20
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	14
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	20
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	15
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	40
Beef weansards, No. 1s, each	8 1/2
Beef weansards, No. 2s, each	4
Beef bladders, small per doz.	95

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

Pepper, Sling., white	26
Pepper, Sling., black	27
Pepper, Penang, white	26
Pepper, red	16
Allspice	7
Cinnamon	22
Coriander	22
Cloves	37
Ginger	20
Mace	56

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated	31
Refined saltpetre, crystals	37 @ 38
Refined nitrate of soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y.	6 @ 6 1/4
Refined nitrate of soda, crystals	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
No. 1 skins	.50
No. 2 skins	.48
No. 3 skins	.38
Branded skins	.42
Ticky skins	.42
No. 1 B. M. skins	.48
No. 1 12 1/2-14	.42
No. 2 12 1/2-14	.50
No. 1 B. M. 12 1/2-14	.50
No. 2 B. M. 12 1/2-14	.50
No. 1 kips, 14-18	.47
No. 2 kips, 14-18	.55
No. 1 B. M. kips, 14-18	.52
No. 2 B. M. kips	.50
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over	.67.75
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over	.65.50
Branded kips	.45.50
Ticky kips	.45.50
Heavy branded kips	.55.50
Ticky kips	.45.50
Heavy tacky kips	.55.50

DRESSED POULTRY.

TURKEYS.

Barrels—Dry-packed—	
Western, dry-picked, young avg., beat...	@22
Western, old hens or toms...	@23

CHICKENS.

Fresh soft-meated, barrels—	
Phila. and L. I. fancy broilers, 3 lbs. to pair	35 @ 36
Western, dry-picked, broilers, per lb.	26 @ 28
Virginia broilers, per lb.	30 @ 33
Nearby squab broilers, 2 to 2 1/2 lbs. to pair	50 @ 70

FOWLS—12 to box, milk-fed, dry-packed—

Western, boxes, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry-pick...	@24
Western, boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-pick...	@23 1/2
Western, boxes, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-pick...	@22
Western, boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-pick...	@20
Western, under 30 lbs. to doz., dry-pick...	@18

Fowl—Barrels, dry-packed—

Western, boxes, 5 lbs. and over...	@22
Western, boxes, 4 to 4 1/2 lbs., dry-pick...	@22
Old Cocks, per lb.	@17 1/2
Southern, large	19 @ 20

OTHER POULTRY—

